DEVKARAN NANJEE BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.
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Branches at Thakurdwar, Sandhurst Bridge and Kalbadevi.
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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

VOL. XXVIII NO. 193 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, AUGUST 13, 1940 PRICE: ONE ANNA

INSURE WITH
REPRESENT.
THE JUPITER
GENERAL INSURANCE CO., LTD.
(Estd 1919).
for
LIFE, FIRE, MARINE, MOTOR ACCIDENT & WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION
"EWART HOUSE"
Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay. 1.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE SOVIET CULTURE SOCIETY OF FRIENDSHIP AND CULTURAL RELATIONS WITH THE U.S.S.R.

Belisha Plan For British Victory

JINNAH SEES VICEROY

BUT DOES NOT GET COMPLETE PICTURE OF LATEST PROPOSALS

Directions To Postpone League Executive Meeting

BOMBAY, Monday.

The Congress President's decision not to meet the Viceroy came as a surprise to city political circles and acted as a damper to the series of interviews which His Excellency had fixed during his stay here. Mr. Bhulabhai Desai has decided to follow Maulana Abul Kalam Azad's example, but Messrs. B. G. Kher and K. M. Munshi may keep the engagement and respond to the Viceroy's invitation.

JINNAH NOT SATISFIED

Mr. M. A. Jinnah, President of the All-India Muslim League, however saw the Viceroy at the Government House. Though the outcome of the interview is not divulged, Mr. Jinnah has, it would appear, not been satisfied with the results. He has asked the General Secretary of the League telegraphically to inform members of its Working Committee that the meeting is postponed.

Mr Jinnah says: "Full details and a complete picture of the latest proposals of His Majesty's Government are not yet available as I expected to get them in my interview to-day with the Viceroy".

Other Interviews

Among the others who had interviews with the Viceroy to-day were Sir Purushottamdas Thakurdas, Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Sir Homi Modi, Sir Homi Mehta, and Mr. J. R. D. Tata. Sir John Beaumont, Chief Justice of Bombay, also saw the Viceroy.

Savarkar Still Ill

Mr. V. D. Savarkar, President of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha, who was to have met the Viceroy to-day, could not do so as he is still laid up. He may, however, have an interview with His Excellency at a later date.

JINNAH MEETS VICEROY

Mr. M. A. Jinnah, President of the All-India Muslim League, and some other political leaders, had interviews with the Viceroy at Government House, Bombay, on Monday.

With the categorical refusal of the Congress President to meet the Viceroy on the ground that the terms of the declaration of August 8, do not offer any meeting ground between the Congress and the Government, the interviews are being conducted in an atmosphere of unreality.

WHAT TRANSPIRED.

It is now understood that in answer to the Viceroy's invitation to meet him, the Congress President wired to the Viceroy at Poona, politely suggesting that if the Viceroy's statement meant the last word on all constitutional issues, and the conversation was to be confined to the question of the expansion of the Executive Council, he would not like to waste the Viceroy's time. The nature of the reply can be inferred from the fact that Maulana Azad has decided not to meet the Viceroy.

In view of this development, it is problematical if the local Congress leaders, who have been invited to see the Viceroy will do so. They are scheduled to see the Viceroy on Wednesday.

It is gathered that no instructions have been received from the President in this matter. It is probable that Mr. B. G. Kher and Mr. K. M. Munshi will keep their engagements with the Viceroy although Mr. B. J. Desai may not.

The position of the other parties have already been made clear. It is felt in Hindu Mahasabha circles that the Viceroy's statement gives a 'Carte blanche' to the minorities and the Working Committee of the Mahasabha, which met at Nagpur had decided to seek clarification on certain points. But, it is understood, that in view of his continued illness Mr. V. D. Savarkar will not be meeting the Viceroy as at present arranged. He may, however, have an appointment at a later date.

MUSLIM LEAGUE EXECUTIVE MEETING POSTPONED

The interview with Mr. M. A. Jinnah, lasted for nearly an hour.

Mr. Jinnah would not throw any light on the nature of the discussions beyond what may be inferred from a telegram which he has sent to Nawab Liaqat Ali Khan, Secretary of the All-India Muslim League and which he has released to the press.

The telegram reads as follows:—

"Full details and a complete picture of the latest proposals of His Majesty's Government are not yet available as I expected to get them in my interview to-day with the Viceroy. In the circumstances, please adjourn the Working Committee meeting fixed for August 17, till further intimation. Kindly telegraphically inform all members."

The fact that Mr. Jinnah has asked for the adjournment of the meeting as he could not get "full details and a complete picture of the latest proposals", suggests that he hopes to get such details shortly.

Earlier in the day the Viceroy granted interviews to Sir John Beaumont, the Chief Justice of Bombay, Mr. J. R. D. Tata, Sir Homi Mody, President of the War Loans Committee, Sir Homi Mehta, Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Sir Cowasji Jehangir and Mr. C. B. Mehta.

'AZAD SLAMS DOOR'

MADRAS, Aug. 12.

Dr. G. S. Arundale, in the course of a communication to the press, says:—

I was distressed to read the communication made the other day by His Majesty's Government regarding the future of India and I did not hesitate to express my distress in emphatic language, for the statement seemed to me so utterly inadequate and even dangerous. But I am more than distressed. I am shocked to read that the President of the National Congress has refused to accept an invitation to visit His Excellency the Viceroy.

Gandhiji himself has not only never refused such an invitation, but has even gone so far as to say that he would visit the Viceroy whenever requested.

Dr. Arundale adds that this refusal of Maulana Azad virtually slams the door in the face of these further efforts towards an amicable understanding between the two countries, which might have followed a frank and friendly talk between a sincerely sympathetic Viceroy and one of the most important leaders of Indian public opinion.—A. P.

Fuehrer Of South America Arrested

Sensational Plan To Seize Uruguay Unearthed: Spy Ring At Work

NEW YORK, Aug. 12.

According to the Buenos Aires correspondent of the 'New York Times", Arnule Fuhrmann, the so-called Fuehrer of South America, was arrested on Sunday night at Concordia which is the border point on the Uruguary river. The arrest was made at the request of the Buenos Aires police.

It is expected that the Argentine Government will order the deportation of Fuhrmann as it has ordered the deportation of Karl Arnold who was accused of being a prominent Nazi secret police agent.

During a recent investigation of Nazi activities by a Committee of the Uruguayan Congress, document outlining plans for the military seizure of Uruguay as a German Colony was found in Fuhrmann's possession. Fuhrmann admitted the plan was in his handwriting, but contended that it was only a joke.

NAZI TACTICS

The correspondent adds that, although the German Minister at Uruguay has issued a statement disowning Fuhrmann as an Argentine citizen of weak mentality who should not be taken seriously, correspondence seized by the Uruguayan police showed that he was one of the most powerful Nazi leaders in Uruguay and was in constant communication with Nazi leaders in Germany.—Reuter.

NO TRUTH IN STORY ABOUT SPANISH SHIPS

LONDON, Aug. 12.

Reports that Spanish ships have been asked to remain in ports have been denied as false, fantastic and entirely devoid of any foundation.

No such order has been issued, and Spanish ships, it is stated, continue their normal trade.—Reuter.

THREAT OF SATYAGRAHA

CALCUTTA, Aug. 12.

The residents of a locality in Ballygunge, in south suburbs, decided at a meeting yesterday evening to have recourse to Satyagraha if the Calcutta Corporation did not pay heed to their demand for removal of the Corporation Pail Depot at Deodar Street, which had been considered to be a nuisance and a cause of deterioration to the health of the inhabitants of the quarter.—A. P.

Athens Denies Allegations

ATHENS, Aug. 12.

An official denial has been issued here to-day of the Italian report that Dauthoggia was assassinated by Greek agents.—Reuter.

STRIKE ENEMY ON IT'S OWN GROUND

Switch On Industrial Machine For Non-Stop War Production

LONDON, Aug. 12.

The creation of an army of several millions strong was suggested by Mr. Hore-Belisha in a speech at Devonport this evening.

He said: "We should plan to strike at the enemy in the territories he has occupied. It is possible that only thus should we bring the war to a successful end.

The project should contemplate the creation of at least one hundred divisions equipped in a fashion, improving upon all recent experience and provided with own air arm.

JOBLESS MUST BE HARNESSED.

Mr. Hore-Belisha added: "The present incompleteness of our industrial mobilisation should not be tolerated for a moment longer.

We could not beat Germany with 800,000 unemployed.

Our economic task was to recruit and embody fully all available productive capacity.

The output of goods for consumption should be the lowest compatible with the indispensable requirements of the people. Export trade should be kept at a minimum level which supplementing our other means of payment, could meet the cost of our necessary importations.

The whole of the rest of the industrial machine should be concentrated day and night on the output of war production."

HORE BELISHA AND INDIA.

Mr. Hore Belisha in a passing reference to India said: "Measures designed to advance the attainment of Dominion Status by India are very welcome, but the argument that it is inopportune while the Commonwealth was engaged in a struggle for existence to resolve fundamental constitutional issues is less imaginative.

We need the support of all Indian leaders and this can hardly obtain in full measure unless they are free from preoccupation with domestic anxieties. These men could carry enormous influence on our behalf.

We must take every opportunity of demonstrating to the world by decisive acts, not exclusively of a military character, that we are prepared sincerely and wholeheartedly to give effect to those principles which distinguish so emphatically our cause from that of the enemy."—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

SPAIN AND CONTRABAND CONTROL.

LONDON, Aug. 12

The Spanish Ambassador in London called on the permanent Under-Secretary at the Foreign Office at end of last week and delivered a note drawing attention to the recent British measures of contraband control and generally reserving the right of the Spanish Government in connection with them.—Reuter.

BR. NAVY TAKES TOLL OF 5 NAZI PLANES.

LONDON, Aug. 12.

Five German planes were brought down by the navy yesterday. The news is contained in an Admiralty Communique tonight.

A force of about seventy German bombers and fighters raided a south-east coast town to-night but little damage was done.

Another air battle was fought over a south-east coast town early this evening after bombs had been heard exploding some distance away.

Spitfires could be seen high up in the sky engaging about twenty Messerschmidts and they accounted for at least two.—Reuter.

Say It In Plain Words

CLOSE DOWN CONSULATES

Soviet Note To Foreign Embassies & Legations In Baltic States

MOSCOW, Aug. 12.

The Foreign Affairs Commissariat has sent a Note to Foreign Embassies and Legations asking them to arrange to close all diplomatic and consular establishments in Baltic States by August 25.

This follows the incorporation of Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia in the Soviet Union.—Reuter.

AFRICAN FRONTS QUIET

CAIRO, Aug. 12.

A Communique says there was nothing to report from the Western Desert.

In Sudan and Palestine there was no activity to report.

In Somaliland no operations have been reported and the enemy have made no advance.

In Kenya reports of reconnaissance units indicate that the enemy is holding Dobel.—Reuter.

BERLIN ADMITS LOSS OF 17 PLANES

BERLIN, August 12.

The news agency admits seventeen German planes are missing after to-day's air battles "over Portsmouth and other parts of the Channel."—Reuter.

NAZI ATTACK ON EAST COAST

LONDON, Aug. 12.

The Admiralty, Air Ministry and Ministry for Home Security have issued a joint communique saying that enemy bombing attacks, which began over the Kent coast this morning were later extended to the Isle of Wight and Portsmouth, where large forces were employed. An attack on His Majesty's dockyard met with little success. Some bombs were dropped on the outskirts of the dockyard area setting fire to stores and causing minor damage to the jetty. Two small harbour service craft were damaged and subsequently sank.

RAILWAY STATION HIT.

In other parts of Portsmouth, a railway station was hit and a number of buildings, including a brewery, were set on fire. Casualties were caused including some deaths, but these were not numerous having regard to the large number of bombs dropped.

In the Isle of Wight the church and some houses were damaged and a few people injured.

Later reports have also been received of attacks on the coasts of Kent and Sussex. Bombs were dropped at a number of points and slight damage was caused to several R. A. F. aerodromes. Some houses and other civilian property were also hit. Casualties in this area were very light, although several cases of fatal injuries have been reported. The enemy has been heavily engaged at all points by our defences, which have again inflicted severe losses with few casualties to themselves.

39 NAZI PLANES DESTROYED

An Air Ministry "Communique" states that in to-day's air engagements round our coasts, the total number of enemy aircraft so far known to have been destroyed is thirty-nine.

Nine of our fighters are missing.—Reuter.

(DETAILS ON PAGE 5)

British Attitude To Indian Independence

VICEROY'S STATEMENT UNACCEPTABLE

RAJAHMUNDRY, August 12.

A plea for declaration regarding the Independence of India in language that could be understood by all the peoples of the world and for the formation of a National Government at the centre responsible to the people of India was made by Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar addressing a largely attended meeting here.

CONGRESS DEMAND

Mr. Rajagopalachariar declared that the Viceroy's statement had fallen short of the national demand and would not be acceptable to the people or the Congress. The Congress, he said, had been pleading for independence for the last ten years. It had now become a practical proposition. In view of the world situation it was the duty of England to define the status of the countries under her control.

India was not asking for the immediate conferment of independence, but was only demanding the right to independence being acknowledged.

He declared that no nation had a right to rule over another nation. England should not be weighed down by the weight of her normal responsibility towards the people of India.

Proceeding Mr. Rajagopalachariar said unless the patriotism of the people was mobilised by a National Government no defence worth the name would be possible. An expanded Executive Council could not inspite confidence in the people or arouse their enthusiasm.

BRITAIN'S BEST FRIEND.

He assured the audience that Mahatma Gandhi was still the guide, friend and philosopher of the Congress, although, however, he was given freedom to carry on his experiments in non-violence. He reminded the British people that Mahatma Gandhi was their best friend and urged them not to make enemies of India and Gandhiji.—A. P.

SUCH BR. DECISIONS WILL BE REVERSED, SAYS C. R.

MADRAS, August 12.

In an interview to "The Hindu" representative at Tanuku, Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar said:—

"The 'New Statesman and Nation's' adverse comment on the statement of the Viceroy has brought out the whole pith of the matter. The paper has shown a much better understanding of Indian political mind as well as of the situation in India than many other publicists, who have chosen to confuse matters with their generous commentary on the British Government's recent pronouncement, which is marked at once by the suspicion of the Indian Nation, and unqualified encouragement of the anti-democratic forces seeking to make the transfer of responsibility to the Indian people next to impossible.

"The Indian National Congress, however, is certain in its mind that all the British decisions, expressed in however firm language, are fated to be reversed through the readiness of the people for sacrifice."—United Press.

NO COMPROMISE WITH IMPERIALISM

CAWNPORE, Aug. 12.

Addressing a largely attended public meeting, consisting mostly of workers in Lenin Park at Gandhi Nagar this evening, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru said that communalists were an obstacle in the way of freedom. He severely criticised communal organisations and said that they had Nazi and Fascist tendencies.

Pandit Nehru drew attention to the address of welcome presented to him in which it was inferred that the Congress was going to compromise with Imperialism. This, he said, was absolutely wrong. The Congress had been fighting and was fighting even now for the freedom of India.

Pandit Nehru added that India at present was confronted with various problems. Communalists, by putting forth conditions, were hindering the struggle for freedom and seemed to prefer slavery to freedom, if their conditions were not fulfilled.

Pandit Nehru also referred to the problem of Indian States.

Under these circumstances the Poona resolution of the A.I.C.C. was adopted, but the British Government had rejected this offer of the Congress. The Congress, therefore, had to continue its struggle.—A. P.

LET LORDS DISPEL THE DOUBTS

MADRAS, August 12.

Commenting on the speech of Mr. Amery, Secretary of State for India, at Blackpool, the "Hindu" says: "Unless Britain unequivocally declares her faith in democracy for India and her resolve to grant complete Self-Government in the light of that faith, she cannot expect India's friendship and co-operation. It is to be hoped that the opportunity offered by the forthcoming debate in the Lords will be utilised to meet the objections and remove the doubts, which prevent India from accepting the Viceroy's scheme; for though Mr. Amery asks her to do this without prejudice, she cannot do so as long as she does not feel persuaded that 'the spirit in which it is offered' is the right spirit."—A. P.

War Bonds

SIMLA, August 12.

A Press Communique says:—

Subscriptions to three per cent. 1946 Defence Bonds for August 8, 9 and 10 amounted to:—

Cash: Rs. 1,55,42,600.

Conversions: Rs. 1,40,53,200.

The cash subscriptions on these three days were respectively Rs. 30,36,300, Rs. 72,37,800 and Rs. 52,68,500 and

Conversions totalled Rs. 27,88,400 Rs. 64,39,800 and Rs. 48,25,000 respectively.

Grand total since August 1: Rs. 16,75,92,800.—A. P.

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word

Minimum Re. 1.

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (up to 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25 p.c. on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE", if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL" will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words —Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle",—must be paid for. The management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted an experienced baker for a well-known Biscuit Factory. Apply stating experience and minimum salary acceptable to Post Box 53, Delhi. (13545)

Wanted a Secretary for mofussil having experience of administrative and political work, good grasping power in drafting, well qualified. Apply stating age, previous experience and terms acceptable to Box No. 3117, "Bombay Chronicle."

Ladies and Gents to represent our concern on decent salary. "Lily Fabrics" (India) Ludhiana. (13519)

Wanted—Managers (Senior, Junior), Cash Clerks (Senior, Junior) for Bombay Presidency. Pay 75—15—300, 50- -10—200, 35—7—150, 25—5—100. Cash deposits 1,000, 500, 250, 100. Apply with two annas stamps. Federal India Joint Stock Companies Corporation, Muslim Park, Lahore. 13525

M.T.B. College, Surat:—Applications are invited for the post of a Lecturer in French. M.A.s with French will be preferred. The appointment will be up to 10th October, in the first instance. May be continued if found necessary. Apply immediately with testimonials stating age, qualifications, experience and minimum salary to the Principal. (3118)

141. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Recruitments to Government Telegraphs and Postal Services Examinations. Special Telegraph Class commences 10th August, completes—20th October. Candidates for "Telegraphy"—join at once or apply before 15th August with two annas postage. Gujarat Telegraph College, Umreth. (13531)

468. FRUITS & VEGETABLES

The First Prize Winners. The most popular Kulu Apples and Pears, a selection, now in full bearing. Available 11 lbs. basket by post Rs. 5/8 by rail 8, 14, 20, 30, 40 for Rs. 3/6, 6/4, 8/4, 11/4 and 14/4, respectively all inclusive. Tels: "Garh Estate Bajaura". Superintendent, Kulu Fruit Gardens, Bajaura. (Kulu, Punjab.) (13522)

WANTED

Wanted Engineering firms, interested in the Construction of a Dehydrator plant to correspond with the Agricultural Officer, North West Frontier Province. (3144)

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch per insertion
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 4-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 17th August, 1940, that day being a Public Holiday (COCOANUT DAY) under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

A. McCULLOCH,
Secretary & Treasurer.
Bombay, 8th August, 1940.

(3130)

G.I.P. RLY.—TENDERS.

THE CONTROLLER OF STORES, Gipstore Lane, Lower Parel, Bombay 13, invites tenders from Presses in Bombay Presidency, for printing and supplying handbills for Major Concessions, in Marathi, Hindi, Gujrathi, Kanarese and Urdu languages. Tender form obtainable from the Controller of Stores' Office at Rs. 2/- per copy which amount will not be refunded. Payment by cheques, postal orders or postage stamps will not be accepted. Closing date 27th August, 1940 at 3 P.M. (S. T.). (3089)

G. I. P. RLY.—TENDERS.

THE CONTROLLER OF STORES, Gipstore Lane, Lower Parel, Bombay 13, invites tenders for the purchase of empty kerosene oil tins during the period 1-9-1940 to 28-2-1941. Tender forms obtainable from the Controller of Stores' Office on payment of Re. 1/- per copy, which amount will not be refunded. Payment by cheque, postal orders and postage stamps will not be accepted. Closing date 22nd August, 1940 at 3 P.M. (S. T.).

(3137)

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. MOHANLAL NAROTAMDAS MEHTA, Bai CHANDAN, wife of the said Mohanlal Narotamdas Mehta and Mr. RAJNIKANT MOHANLAL MEHTA all of Bombay Hindu inhabitants have contracted to sell the under-mentioned property to our clients. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us in our office at No. 14K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

ALL THAT piece or parcel of land admeasuring eight hundred and two square yards or thereabouts together with the building and outhouse standing thereon situate on and being plot No. 68 of the Sandhurst Road, West Estate of the Improvement Trust in the City and Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay and forming portion of premises bearing New Survey No. 7403 and Cadastral Survey No. 630 of Girgaum Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under 'D' Ward No. 1831 (4) and Street Nos. 329-335 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the North by Sandhurst Road, on or towards the West by a passage and beyond that by the property belonging to Anandilal Poddar, on or towards the South by the property of Vinayak Dhondraj Bhivalker and on or towards the East by the property of Piramal Chaturbhuj and others.

Dated this 12th day of August, 1940.

MERWANJI KOLA & Co.,
Purchasers' Attorneys.

(3150)

Public Notices

DELHI MUNICIPALITY.

The Committee wants to have a Coat of Arms for it which should be non-communal and non-political but should show something special to Delhi, e.g., the Red Fort, the Qutab Minar, etc. Artists interested in the work are asked to send sketches of their designs to the undersigned by 30th August, 1940. Suitable payment will be made for the design accepted.

(Sd.) MIRZA MUMTAZ HASAN KIZILBASH,
K.B., P.C.S.,
Secretary, Municipal Committee, Delhi. (MM'L).
26-6-40.

(3149)

IT HAS A THEME THAT WARMS A MOTHER'S HEART
NATIONAL STUDIOS'
"WOMAN"
Starring: SURENDRA. SARDAR AKHTAR & YAKUB
Director: MEHBOOB
14th WEEK at
PATHE
3-30 6-30 & 10 p. m.
MATINEE SHOW AT 1 P.M.
on Saturdays, Sundays, & Holidays.

MINERVA PRODUCTION
THE BIG MOMENT
10 p.m. Next THURSDAY
ALL-INDIA PREMIERE
OF
MINERVA'S
MAGNIFICENT PRODUCTION
"SOCIAL PUKAR" OF 1940
BHAROSA
Directed by:
SOHRAB MODI
A BIG PICTURE with
A BIG CAST
AT THE
MINERVA
TALKIES: Lamington Road.

YET, THE BEST SHOW IN TOWN—
PRABHAT'S FILM BIOGRAPHY
DNYANESHWAR
13TH WEEK at
CENTRAL
MARATHI: 4, 7 p. m.
HINDI: 9-45 p. m.

CAPITOL at 4, 6-30 & 10 p. m.
ASTAIRE-POWELL
BROADWAY MELODY of 1940

REGAL at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
TUES. 13th
SEVENTH HEAVEN
JAMES STEWART
SIMONE SIMON
WED. 14th
SECRET INTERLUDE
ROBERT TAYLOR
LORETTA YOUNG
THURS. 15th
HOUND OF THE BASKERVILLES
BASIL RATHBONE
(as SHERLOCK HOLMES)
From FRIDAY
"THE SAINT TAKES OVER"
with
GEORGE SANDERS

FULL AMENITIES FOR JOURNALISTS

Madras Editor Pleads For Sympathy Of Newspaper Managements

COURTALAM, Aug. 11.

Presiding over the second session of the Tamilnadu Journalists Federation held at Courtalam today, Mr. C. R. Srinivasan, Editor of the "Swadesamitran," said that success in journalism had ever been essentially personal but that was no argument to neglect the organisation of the profession to whatever extent possible.

While the upper reaches of the profession might remain largely a matter of personal equation, those who would seek in journalism a career and a competence were entitled to look for such amenities as were to be found in every other profession.

It would not be claimed that they had found it yet in India and he was afraid they would not easily find it without the goodwill and co-operation of those people who were in charge of newspapers Newspapers, however, were hardly in a position yet to extend the right measure of sympathy and support to this end.—A. P.

LABOUR BILLS UNDER CONSIDERATION

SIMLA, (By Mail).

It is learned that a conference of representatives of workers and employers is being convened by the Labour Department, Government of India, to meet towards the end of 1940 to consider a number of Labour Bills. The draft has been circulated to Provincial Governments for opinion.

These Bills embody the recommendations of the First Labour Ministers' Conference held early this year and deal with sickness insurance, extension of Labour Legislation to labour employed in commercial establishments and shops, collection of certain satistics with reference to industries and labour, amendment of the payment of wages act, amendment of Section 5 of the Factories Act and recognition of Trade Unions.

The proposed amendment of Section 5 of the Factories Act seeks to empower the Provincial Governments to notify once and for all that establishments using power and employing ten or more persons should be considered to be factories within the meaning of the Act.

The present plan is to bring these Bills up before the budget session of the Central Legislature after they are discussed by the Conference of Representatives of Capital and Labour and by the Second Labour Ministers' Conference.—A. P.

Burglars Decamp With Booty Worth Rs. 20,000

JUBBULPORE, August 12.

Burglars are reported to have entered the premises of a local "bidi" merchant last night and to have removed cash and jewellery worth about Rs. 20,000. The culprits are still untraced.—A. P.

Rs.5,000. REWARD
feel and be YOUNG the first NIGHT
A REVOLUTION IN MEDICINE WORLD

Dear Reader,

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Speed Up Court Trials

High Court's Strictures On Frequent Adjournments By Magistrates

The Bombay High Court, consisting of the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Wassoodew, passed severe strictures on the frequent adjournments and inordinate delay in the disposal of cases by Presidency Magistrates.

The Chief Justice observed that the inordinate delay which takes place in the Presidency Magistrates' Courts should be avoided by continuous hearings and speedy trials.

The case arose out of an appeal in which an accused person's trial lasted over 2 years, one month and 9 days. The Chief Justice suggested that the Chief Presidency Magistrate should take up this matter of delays with his colleagues to ensure that the present practice ceases. If he does not do so, and that too promptly, His Lordship observed that the High Court would have to intervene under its powers of supervision.

The conviction of the accused was set aside and the fine of Rs. 201, if paid, was ordered to be refunded.

The Chief Justice, in the course of his judgment, said: "This is an appeal by the original accused No. 2 against his conviction by the Presidency Magistrate, 4th Court. The case is an ordinary case of rioting, of no great importance too, but it is of considerable importance as affording a striking example of a feature much too common in the work of the Presidency Magistrates.

"The offences charged arose out of the rioting which took place in March 1938, and the appellant was arrested on March 30 and was released on bail. A charge was framed on May 31. The case was called on, and stood over for want of time and on one occasion by consent on June 23, —July 14, August 4, September 22, October 31 and November 28, 1938.

It then seemed to have dawned upon the magistrate, the Chief Justice remarked, that he was not making much progress in the case, and he intimated that further adjournments would not be allowed; but he then granted an adjournment to February 6, when the complainant was examined. There was then an adjournment to March 9 and March 27, on both of which occasion the case stood over for want of time, and the hearing was resumed on April 25. After five further postponements for want of time and 11 further hearings of the case, judgment was eventually given on May 8 1940, two years, one month and nine days after the accused were arrested. There were some 18 witnesses called, and if the case had been heard continuously, the Chief Justice observed, a competent magistrate would have finished it in about six or seven days. From the number of days of hearing it was clear that only a small portion of the day was devoted to the case.

The Chief Justice observed: "Now this sort of thing is a scandal. It is quite impossible for a Magistrate to try a case properly with so much delay and remember the impression produced on his mind by witnesses whom he saw months ago. The practice occasions the utmost inconvenience to witnesses, who have to attend over and over again, and whose evidence is not taken, and naturally they tend to forget what happened and the evidence becomes less reliable the more the trial is protracted. The magistrates seem to think that once they have released an accused person on bail it does not matter how long it takes for the case to be tried. They are apt to forget the nervous strain and mental anguish frequently occasioned to a man by having a prosecution hanging over his head.

"In a properly organised society and accused person should be assured of a speedy trial. In my opinion, this practice is due to faulty organisation in the work of the Presidency Magistrates. There is a certain amount of work to be done by the magistrates and there are a certain number of magistrates to do the work, and at the present time the number of magistrates is adequate for the work. It is obvious that it takes no longer to try a case promptly than to try it with frequent adjournments. No doubt, certain work of the Presidency Magistrates has to be dealt with promptly—custody cases. If there is to be delay it is better that delay should take place where the accused is on bail. But work which requires to be done promptly ought not to be placed before a magistrate who is engaged in the trial of a long case. The avoidance of delay is mainly a question of the proper organisation of the work of the magistrates

"The High Court has frequently condemned this practice of constant adjournments. I hope the learned Chief Presidency Magistrate will take this matter up with his colleagues to ensure that the present practice ceases. If he does not do so, and that too promptly, the High Court will have to intervene under its powers of supervision.

"With regard to the merits of this case, I am prepared to draw every sort of inference in favour of the accused. It is no good pointing out that witnesses have improved on their evidence or have forgotten what they stated before the Police. Of course, they would forget what happened months ago—the only piece of evidence worth anything at all is the first information and in that first information the present appellant, who was accused No. 2, is not correctly described by name.

The principal reason for my allowing the appeal is that I think the accused has not had a fair and proper trial having regard to the delay which took place.

The appeal will be allowed. The fine if paid to be refunded.

BOMBAY WAR GIFTS FUND

Donations Received

The Swan Mills Ltd and the Finlay Mills Ltd Rs. 2,500; the Hon Mr Justice R S Broomfield Rs. 1,000.

Mr F F Stileman Rs. 1,500; Mr C N Caroe Rs. 1,000.

Mr W G J Shaw and Mr D M Black Rs. 1,000.

Mr S G Velinkar Rs. 1,326-6-9; Messrs Anchor Line Ltd and Mr and Mrs A Geddis Rs. 2,000.

The Kohinoor Mills Co Ltd Rs. 1,250.

General Motors India Ltd Rs. 5,000; The Swan Mills Ltd, the Finlay Mills Ltd and the Mysore Spng. & Mfg. Co. Ltd. Rs. 3,750, Mr. R. A. J. Noble Rs. 1,001; Messrs. D. S. Purbhoodas and Co, Share and Stock Brokers and Raja Bahadur Motilal Bansilal Rs. 1,000.

Sir Dinshaw Petit, Baronet Rs. 15,000; the Tata Group of Hydro-Electric Companies Rs. 10,000; Mrs Bachoobai Merwanji Sorabji Rs. 3,000; The Digvijay Spg and Wvg Co. Ltd., The Madhowji Dharamsi Mfg Co Ltd and Messrs Madhavdas Amersey and Co Rs. 7,500; Mr M M Hillel (through the Bombay Jewish War Effort Committee) and Mr. Hargovandas Jeevandas Rs. 2,000; Messrs Little and Co (through the Bombay Incorporated Law Society), Messrs Ardeshir Hormusji Dinshaw and Co (through the Bombay Incorporated Law Society), "Anonymous", Messrs Gill and Co (monthly) Rs 2,000.

Messrs. the Bombay Galvanised Sheet Merchants' Association Rs. 9,000; Messrs Phipson and Co Ltd .Rs 5,000; The Madhusudan Mills Ltd and Messrs Godrej and Boyce Mfg Co Ltd Rs. 5,000; Messrs Lever Brothers (India) Ltd Rs. 2,000; Messrs Hormusji Maneckji Dossabhoy, Hormusji Bhiwandiwalla and Co. Rs. 1,001; Sir Homi M. Mehta (monthly), Lady Dinshaw Petit, Mr. N. P Engineer, Mr. Ardeshir Sorabji Dalal, "Another Sympathiser", Mr C D Deshmukh and the Indian staff of Messrs Wallace and Co the Bombay Co Ltd and the Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation Ltd Rs 7,000.

Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Rs. 2,000; Mr and Mrs Cali Shavakshaw Dinshaw Rs. 1,000; Mr and Mrs Naval K Dubash, Miss Aimy Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Messrs Payne and Co Solicitors (through the Bombay incorporated Law Society), Mrs J E Modi, The Producing Department, Wadia Movietone, The Film Distributing Department of Mr M B Billimoria and Messrs Anchor Line Ltd Rs. 3,500

The Mogul Line Ltd Rs. 2,500; The Trustees of S M Sethna Charities Rs. 2,500; The Kohinoor Mills Co Ltd Rs. 1,250; The Officers and the Staff of B. E. S. T. Co Ltd Rs. 1,099-13-0; Mr. Nowrosjee Mormusjee Contractor Rs. 1,000; Mr Merwanji Bomanji Dalal, The Sir Shapurji Broacha Mills Ltd., The Moon Mills Ltd. The Jam Mfg Co Ltd and the Khatau Makanji Spg and Wvg Co Ltd Rs. 2,500; British India Steam Navigation Co. Ltd. Rs. 1,500; Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co and Mr G S Taunton Rs. 1,000.

The Shree Ram Mills Ltd (Ambulance Purposes) Rs. 2,500.

Messrs. Favre Leuba and Co. Rs. 1,000.

The Western India Match Co. Ltd. Rs. 5,000; Seksaria Cotton Mills, Ltd. Rs. 2,500; The Union Bank of India, Ltd. Rs. 2001; Messrs. Shalebhoy Tyebjee and Sons Rs. 1,000.

Grand Total Rs. 9,51,060/13/1 includes various donations under Rs. 1,000.

Rotary Relief Activities

DOL. 40,000 ALLOTTED TO RED CROSS

The committee appointed to distribute the dol. 50,000 appropriation made by the R. I. Board of Directors (and ratified and approved by the Rotary convention), has allotted dol. 25,000 to the International Red Cross. Cheque for that amount has gone forward to the Chairman of the American Red Cross.

A contribution of dol. 5,000 each has also been made to the American Red Cross, the Canadian Red Cross and the British Red Cross. Thoughtful consideration is being given by the committee as to how and where most effective disposition may be made of the balance of the appropriation.

SIR VIJAYA'S TIP TO SORENSEN

Some Questions For Commons Debate On India

BENARES, Aug. 11.

Maharajkumar Sir Vijaya of Vizianagram, member of the United Provinces Legislative Assembly has sent the following cable to Mr. Sorensen M. P.:—"You are a democrat to the marrow of your bones. Your sympathies for India are well-known. I shall feel grateful by your putting a few questions during the ensuing India debate.

QUESTION: Will the framers of the future constitution be elected or nominated?

The Viceroy's pronouncement says: "It goes without saying that they could not contemplate transfer of their present responsibilities for peace and welfare of India to any system of Government whose authority is directly denied by large and powerful elements in India's national life. Nor could they be parties to the coercion of such elements into submission to such a Government".

QUESTION: What is the inference of this statement? Is democracy denied because majority rule is dissented by minorities? Is minority to the over-ride democratic form? Is the question of minorities to form always an impediment to India's status as a dominion?

The expansion of the Viceroy's Executive Council implies nomination and not responsible to India. The Congress desires a responsible National Cabinet. If this is impossible why not one representative from each Provincial Legislature forming a responsible National Central Executive be conceded?

This may meet the country's demand and also evince Britain's earnestness."

TELEGRAPH WIRES CUT & REMOVED

MEERUT, August 10.

It is reported that telegraph wires between railway station Daurala and Sakoti-Tanda were cut and removed last night.—A. P.

BOMBAY'S GENEROSITY TO INDIAN SOLDIERS

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:

Indian soldiers have already benefited considerably from the gifts made to the Bombay Red Cross and Amenities for Troops Fund.

Soldiers in Egypt, Aden, Kenya, Iraq and on the North-West Frontier, as well as in Bombay itself, have all had their lives made brighter and more comfortable through Bombay's generosity.

The following are the main items of expenditure from the Fund to date:

	Rs.	As.
Hospital comforts and Christmas gifts to troops in Egypt, Aden, Nairobi, Iraq and N. W. Frontier ...	6,282	0
SUPPLIES TO EGYPT.	Rs.	As.
Gramophones and records	792	0
Hospital comforts	829	0
Games, musical instruments, etc.	222	0
Initial grant of £150 for wireless set and monthly grant of £15 for six months for sundry expenses	3,510	8
Invalid chairs, dhurries, etc	2,457	4
	7,810	12
Wool purchased for making comforts ...	7,125	0
Grant to Sewing Group for urgent supplies not available from depot stocks	3,000	0
Grant to St. John Ambulance for amenities for new Nursing Divisions	600	0
Grant to Bandage Group for purchase of material	500	0
Sports gear for Indian garrison troops	132	0
Amenities for British and Indian troops in the docks	158	10
Sports gear for British and Indian soldiers on transport ships	2,793	12
Grant to R.I.N. for wool	500	0
Bombay Hospitals (War Casualties wards)	7,593	0
Field Service Hospital (including grant of Rs. 500 for wireless, etc.)	860	0
Monthly grant for amenities for British and Indian troops in the Bombay District	250	0

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ELASTO dissolves *instantly* on the tongue and is absorbed directly into the blood. This new Biochemic remedy cures Leg Troubles, Rheumatism, Piles, Phlebitis, Skin Diseases, Heart Trouble, Neuritis, Gout, Hardened Arteries, Blood Disorders, Bad Circulation and Muscular Weakness. The wonderful success of Elasto is due to the fact that it attacks disease where it begins—in *the blood-stream*. Elasto revitalises every organ and tissue of the body. Prices Rs. 2 and 3-12-0 (double quantity) from dealers, or V. P. P. from The Agent ELASTO, Dept. 6H P.O. Box 258, Bombay. Write for FREE BOOKLET on the Science of Natural Healing

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BOMBAY and SUBURBS

Local Engagements

To-day

Hindu: Shravan Sud 11, 1996
Muslim: Rajab 8, 1359
Parsi: Aspandarmad 13, 1309
Hightide: 8-58; 20-35
Lowtide: 2-02; 15-17
Sunrise: 6h. 19m.
Sunset: 7h. 08m.

INDIAN CHRISTIAN BROTHERHOOD

In the series "Your Church and Mine" the Rev. E. Sambayya will deliver the first lecture on "Churches of the Catholic Tradition" at 6-30 p.m. to-day (Tuesday) at the Nagpada Neighbourhood House. The Rev. W. O. Fitch, S.S.J.E., will preside.

A. R. P. AT DADAR

Charles Bigwood will be delivering lectures to Wardens commencing at 7 p.m. on the 13th and 14th instants at the Club Hall, B.E.S.T. Workshops, Dadar.

GATHA SOCIETY

A meeting of the Gatha Society will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute, 134-136, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, when Mr. Behramgore Tehmuras Anklesaria, M.A., will give a an exposition in Gujarati of the Vahishta Ishti Gatha (Yasna Ha 53), strophes 1—3.

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Charles COBURN • Lee BOWMAN • Reginald OWEN • Lucile WATSON • Irina BARONOVA
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Produced by Winfield Sheehan

Amusements Of The Day

CAPITOL—"Broadway Melody of 1940". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"City in Darkness". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
METRO—"Florian". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Saps at Sea". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"For Freedom". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Anuradha". Daily at 4-15, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"Woman". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Bandhan". Daily at 4, 7 and 9-45 p.m.
WEST END—"Lapandav". Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m.
MINERVA—"Bahurani". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Matwali Meera". Daily at 4-45, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Dnyaneshwar". Daily at 4, 7 and 9-45 p.m.

PROGRESSIVE GROUP

Prof. O. V. C. Wyslynski, Director of Pioneer Research Institute, Poland, who has just come to India from the European War zone, will address an evening meeting of the Progressive Group at Greens Hotel, to-day (Tuesday) at 6-30 p.m. on "The Plight of the Poles in the Balkans."

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE, BOMBAY

The Voluntary Social Workers' Training Class will meet to-day (Tuesday) at the League's Head office, Sandhurst Road, Girgaon, when Miss Amy B. H. J. Rustomji, M.A. (Cantab.), Inspectress of Girls' Schools, will deliver a lecture on "Social Outlook on Education" from 6 to 7 p.m. (S.T.)

LEAGUE OF RADICAL CONGRESSMEN

An urgent general body meeting of the League of Radical Congressmen, Bombay and Suburbs will be held in the office of Independent India, to-day (Tuesday), at 8-30 p.m. when some important matters will be discussed.

ROTARY CLUB OF BOMBAY

The first prize in the essay competition on "Inter-Communal Harmony in India" has been awarded to Mr. F. R Moraes of "The Times of India."

BOMBAY PARSI CHARITY ORGANISATION SOCIETY

Twentieth Annual General Meeting at Mr. Merwanji Cama's Office, Dalal Street on (Tuesday) August 20 at 5-30 p.m., (S. T.).

HINDI SCHOOL, MATUNGA

New Hindi Classes will be started from Tuesday the 27th instant between 8-30 and 9-30 p.m. on Weekdays.

Special Sunday Morning Classes will, however, commence from the 18th instant between 8 and 10 a.m.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY

At the monthly meeting of the Society at the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, on Wednesday, the 14th instant at 6 p.m., a Paper on "The Swastika—Its Origin and Significance", will be read by Mr. R. K. Prabhu. The meeting is open to the public.

CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Bombay Civil Liberties Union will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 6-30 p. m. at the Servants of India Society's Hall, to consider the various Ordinances issued by the Government under the Defence of India Act.

NAMDEO SAMAJIK SANSTHA

The sixteenth annual Elocution Competition of the Namdeo Samajik Sanstha was held recently under the presidentship of Mr. J. G. Mahadik. The following candidates are declared successful. Their names are mentioned in order of their merits:—

GROUP I:—Vishwas Pandharinath Pawar, Dattatray N. Vanarse, Keshav G. Khatavkar and Manohar D. Bartakke.

GROUP II:—Sulochana S. Relekar, Chandrakant K. Bartakke, Kusum S. Khandke, Leela Waman Hendre, Ramakant U. Upre, Mankarnika M. Khandke, Shankar N. Vanarse, Manohar S. Mule and Ramchandra H. Khandke.

GROUP III:—Jayant Narhari Khandke, Damayanti B. Bachal, Ramakant C. Nirgude, Vasant Akolkar, Murlidhar S. Homkar, Mirabai Shankar Khandke, Mirabai Kalaskar, Chandrakant M. Pandharkame, Suman M. Khandke, Leela N. Chutke, Vishnoo Guiar, Maina H. Khandke and Indumati N. Chutke.

GROUP IV:—Mirabai Pandharinath Pawar, Ramakant V. Bartakke, Eknath B. Bachal, Janardan B. Bachal, Ramakant L. Karanjkar, Shankar U. Upre, Chandrakant V. Bartakke, Kusum Y. Akolkar, Vanamala R. Koparde, Leela Varne, Ramakant S. Khandke and Dnyaneshwar S. Homkar.

1 Killed And 4 Injured In House Collapse

Rear Portion Of Five Storeyed Building Comes Down

BOMBAY, Monday.

One woman died and four persons were seriously injured when the entire back portion of Bhansookhai Bhoomna Buildings consisting of five storeys at Vithalwadi, Kalbadevi Road, came down towards noon to-day.

The "Chronicle" reporter who watched the salvage operations found that the building was a very rickety one.

It is supposed that one more victim, a child, is missing and has been buried under the debris.

The name of the dead woman is Rukmani Bai Gulabchand and the injured persons who were removed to the G. T. Hospital are Gulabchand Raghunath, Bhinabai Sadhu and Sonjubhai Bhansilal.

LEADING ENGINEER DEAD.

KAIRA, Aug. 11.

Death occurred yesterday of Mr. Balabhai Gulabchand Kora a prominent member of the Jain Community and a leading engineer, who served Gondal and Kutch States creditably.

Around The Courts

TRANSFER MOVE IN STANDAGE CASE

Magistrate Says It Is Attempt To Delay Proceedings

BOMBAY, Monday.

An application for adjournment on the ground that Ticolo, one of the witnesses, could not attend the Court for a fortnight on account of illness, was made to-day by Mr. Thanawala, Police Prosecutor, when the case against Stanley Marcus Standage, Lawrence D. Hudson and Sir Richard Temple on charges of criminal breach of trust and abetment, or, in the alternative, cheating and abetment was called on for hearing.

Mr Thanawala informed the Court that other witnesses were ready but the first accused wished that he should cross-examine Ticolo before other witnesses.

Simultaneously with this application, the second accused made an application to move the Chief Presidency Magistrate for a transfer of the case. This, the Magistrate remarked, was clearly an attempt to delay the proceedings. The High Court, he said, had laid down again as recently as last week, that inordinate delay in regard to part-heard cases should be stopped.

They had also stated that the High Court would exercise its jurisdiction if the Chief Presidency Magistrate did not check this evil.

The present application of the accused, according to the Magistrate, was the result of an attempt by the Court to hear the case from day-to-day. However, under the Criminal Procedure Code, he had to grant the application and he therefore postponed the case to August 23, to enable the accused to apply for a transfer.

RAID ON ALLEGED ILLICIT DISTILLERY

BOMBAY, Monday.

On a charge of selling and distilling illicit liquor the Central Intelligence Section arrested one Pandurang Mahadev Pitkar, under the Bombay Abkari Act and produced him to-day before Mr. G. A. Sabnis at the Dadar Police Court.

During the course of raid and search the police, it is alleged, found illicit liquor and materials to manufacture it. On a further search of the place, two big earthen jars containing 12 gallons of illicit liquor covered in a cloth bag were, it is stated, found. The accused was offered bail till August 19.

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Torn Between
Her Heart's First Desire
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Bandhan
Starring: LEELA CHITNIS, ASHOK KUMAR
Only BOMBAY TALKIES Could Make That Picture!
Daily: 4, 7, 9-45 p.m. at the Brighter
ROXY

Joshi Disapproves Long-Range Statements

Congress & Government Must Resile From Their Positions

BOMBAY, Monday.

Commenting on the Viceroy's statement in the course of a special interview to the "Chronicle", Mr. N. M. Joshi said that the statement, as it stood, was "quite unsatisfactory" and if a settlement between India and Great Britain was to be brought about, both the British Government and the Congress would "have to move from their present positions."

CLEAR DECLARATION NECESSARY

Mr. Joshi observed:—

"In the first place, on the British side a declaration must be made that the Dominion Status promised is meant to be full Dominion Status without reservations and with the right of secession clearly mentioned; the future relations between India and Great Britain to be regulated by a treaty freely entered into by both sides. The time limit of one year after the war must be accepted. The Congress on its side, must become realistic and accept this as the practical fulfilment of its demand for independence".

MUSLIMS MUST BE WON OVER.

Continuing, Mr. Joshi said:—"The Viceroy's statement has made some advance in meeting the demand of India for self determination through a Constituent Assembly and the question seems to be quite capable of adjustment with Britain. But this implies that India, on her part should accept the responsibility of securing the assent of the Muslim minority by conceding their demands, making sure, by some agreed method, that the demands are the demands of the community. To expect the British to solve the problem of the Muslim minority is to be unrealistic and not consistent with the self-respect of those who are claiming independence.

"The demand that immediately some form of National Government responsible to the elected representatives should be established is quite capable of being met in a practical way if the representatives of the Congress, the Muslim League and the Viceroy meet together and discuss the question in its practical aspect. If the expansion of the Executive Council is effected in such a manner that the elected element in the Central Assembly passes a resolution of confidence in the Government as expanded, the demand may be regarded as practically met."

Mr. Joshi added: "If both Great Britain and India regard the defeat of Hitler as of supreme importance, a settlement of the Indo-British problem is not impossible. I think a change of the method of discussion from long-range statements hurled at each other's head, to a face-to-face, informal, prolonged and frank talks may be given a trial".

Mr. N. M. Joshi addressing a meeting at Chowpatty on Sunday held to protest against Government's ban on Volunteer Corps

High Court

LIFE SENTENCE FOR MURDER

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice B. J. Wadia and a Special Jury)

King Emperor v. Tukaram Raghu Hire: Accused.

The accused was a boarder with the deceased Rama Keru and his wife for about six months. Thereafter the accused eloped to his native place with the wife of the deceased. At the end of about three months the accused and the wife of the deceased returned to Bombay, but continued to live together at Kurla. From Kurla, however, the deceased brought his wife back to his own place. On the morning of 19th August 1939, the deceased and his wife were going towards the Meyer Sassoon Mills when the accused came running and stabbed the deceased who succumbed to his injuries. The accused then absconded, but some time later returned to Bombay and surrendered himself to the Police.

The Jury by a majority of 8:1, found the accused guilty of the murder of Rama. His Lordship agreed with the verdict of the majority and sentenced the accused to transportation for life. In passing sentence His Lordship observed that the maximum penalty of death was not inflicted upon the accused because in his Lordship's opinion the murder was not a premeditated one.

The Advocate-General, Mr. M. C. Setalvad, with Mr. Mankar, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, Mr. N. K. Petigara, appeared for the Prosecution.

Mr. Kalekar defended the accused.

NAGPUR KISAN LEADER WARNED

NAGPUR, August 12.

Mr P. D. Marathe, Organiser of the Nagpur District Kisan Sabha, has been warned by the District Magistrate, Nagpur, under the Defence of India Rules, against making objectionable speeches.—United Press.

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Mother's Milk is nature's reply, but suppose enough can't be given, then you may have to supplement with cow's milk. Your baby cannot digest cow's milk unless boiled water has been added to weaken it. This dilution is as necessary for the child who has only recently taken to solid food as it is for baby.

FOOD FOR STRENGTH

Baby's active little muscles cannot work without sugar of a special kind. Cow's milk has only half the sugar that is needed, so when you dilute it as you must, baby is getting less than half the muscle-food he has to have. His fat gets used up instead, and he becomes a pathetic little creature, awakening pity in all your friends.

Something must be done. Add the right kind of sugar to his properly diluted cow's milk.

The only Sugar for Baby

Young baby can't digest ordinary sugars; his stomach is not strong enough and so he gets upsets, such as wind and diarrhoea.

KARO SYRUP is the scientifically correct sugar to add to baby's food. With cow's milk and water which has been boiled, KARO makes food as near to mother's milk as you can get.

Ask any doctor if this is not true
Karo SYRUP
FOOD FOR A-C-T-I-O-N

Please write for full advice about feeding your baby to: Dept B. 11. Corn Products Co. (India) Ltd., P. O. Box 994, BOMBAY.

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, AUGUST 13, 1940.

WHY THIS DOUBLE MEANING?

The Congress President's decision not to see the Viceroy will not surprise those who have seen through the latter's statement. In view of the fateful issues involved in the matter he took some days to form his opinion on the statement. Realising that it was far from what the Congress had demanded, he seems to have inquired and made sure that, for the present at any rate, the declaration was not to be modified to any appreciable extent. So he has decided that, for the present at any rate, he will not see the Viceroy. It is useless for Congress leaders to have repeated interviews when it is a foregone conclusion that their basis is not to be appreciably modified at present. It is, indeed, worse than useless to raise hopes of a settlement repeatedly when they are doomed to be a disappointed. This does not preclude the resumption of negotiations by Congress if and when the present declaration is substantially improved.

Great Gulf

In spite of their desire not to forestall the decision of the Working Committee several Congress leaders have felt constrained to hint broadly at the worthlessness of the declaration. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel feels Government have made another great blunder" Surely, "after all that has happened in recent months"—the Sardar himself played no mean part in these happenings—Government might have known better. Pandit Jawaharlal is, as usual, more outspoken and points at the "big gulf" between the Congress demand and Government's offer. He dismisses the whole conception of Dominion Status as being "dead as a door nail". But even this criticism is superfluous as there is no offer of Dominions Status now or within any fixed time. "We have repeatedly declared our resolve says Mr. Amery, "that India shall attain to the same freedom to the same full and equal partnership in the Commonwealth as the other Dominions or for that matter as this country herself. There is no greater freedom no higher status than that in the world to-day." But when every time the resolve is declared the time for giving effect to it is deliberately withheld and is not even discussed, we cannot but suspect that something is seriously wrong with the resolve or its declaration. Though even moderate elements in this country have demanded a time limit for the fulfilment of Britain's promise, Mr. Amery only states that it "can only be finalised after the war is over". Mr. Amery knows that "after the war" means different things to different persons and, perhaps, he wishes it should be so understood. He should take care that "British promise" does not become as proverbial as "Greek Kalends."

Wanted Genuine National Government

Differences are often inevitable. But ambiguity is not. A clear and honest statement of differences is the first condition of a settlement. But, unfortunately, the straining of words is becoming too common in this matter. As if emulating the example of Mr. Coatman, who long specialised in India in the art of misinterpretation, Mr. Amery says of the proposals about changing the Central Government that the changes make it "in fact in India as we have made it here a truly national government enjoying the goodwill and confidence of all the main elements in India's national life." There can be no legitimate comparison between the British Government which is responsible to the British Parliament and the spurious national government, sought to be got up in India, which will in no sense be responsible to the nation but which will be a creature of the British Cabinet. Commenting on the proposals about the Central Government, the "New Statesman" says: "They repeat Lord Zetland's terms and involve no surrender of authority. Indians invited to join the Viceroy's Council will not form the Provisional National Government or be responsible to any elected body. They will sit merely as distinguished individuals whom the Viceroy may invite to express opinions which he is free to disregard. The Advisory Committee that will be summoned occasionally to talk about war can have no constitutional function whatever." Mr. H. N. Brailsford is reported to have expressed similar views in "Reynold's News". But, as Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru points out, the true basis of a National Government or a National Army is not how many Indians there are in it but whether it is responsible to the nation. We may tolerate for a time British Officers or British Advisers to an Indian Cabinet. But all these servants must be responsible to the people who pay for their service. It may be some time before India wins such a National Government and may have to make heavy sacrifices for it. But she will not be deceived by a spurious imitation of it.

Law's Delays

The Bombay High Court has justly condemned the inordinate delays in the disposal of cases by Presidency Magistrates. The particular case, which called forth the condemnation lasted for two years one month and nine days. The numerous avoidable adjournments in such cases inflict severe strain on the accused and cause utmost inconvenience to the witnesses. Finally, as the High Court points out, the witnesses tend to forget what happened, their evidence becomes less reliable and "it is quite impossible for a Magistrate to try a case properly with so much delay and to remember the impression produced on his mind by witnesses whom he saw months ago."

Yet such delays have become extremely common, and most persons concerned think they are inevitable. The High Court has done well to point out that the delays are not inevitable and can be avoided if the cases in the courts are properly distributed and conducted. The High Court has also given a warning that if the scandalous delays are not ended, and promptly, it will have to intervene under its powers of supervision. We trust the warning, which is none too early, will have a wholesome effect on all concerned. Government have a responsibility in the matter, and they should see to it that men are not harassed in the name of justice.

Military Education

Following the example of the Madras University, the Senate of the Annamalai University has passed a resolution urging upon the Government "the imperative necessity of imparting compulsory military training in all arms to men students and nurses' training to all women students who undergo any University course of studies by organising the U. T. C. and other necessary training facilities in the University." The Bombay University, which already possesses a Training Corps, will consider, at its meeting next week, the question of instituting a University Department of military studies on the lines indicated in the report of the Syndicate's Committee. That Committee has recommended that there should be a Diploma in the subject to start with the course for it being open even to those who are not members of the U. T. C. It is to be hoped the course will not be merely a bookish affair. The University should also consider the question of making some military training compulsory for all its undergraduates.

Jawaharlal And Congress Unity

(From a Correspondent.)

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru occupies an exalted position in the Congress. He has been rightly called the darling of the people. Next to the Mahatma, he is the country's foremost mass leader.

But to-day Jawaharlal is, perhaps, the most misunderstood or the least understood, if you prefer to put it so—of the Congress leaders. He is accused of vacillation, of lacking a definite policy, of being the high priest of confusion in our ranks. From his colleagues on the Working Committee to rank and file Congressmen there are many who announce their inability to understand Jawaharlal's present point of view.

One of his colleagues said, in his characteristically uncharitable way, that [illegible] argues on certain premises only to reach the contrary conclusions! Or as a foreign critic put it, Jawaharlal is a three dimensional politician. He disapproves a proposition, then he endorses it and finally he declares his neutrality on it!!

Many people have often blamed Jawaharlal for not seeking to consolidate his position in the Congress organisation. Alone in the Congress he disdains to form a group or party of his own. His colleagues, it is said, use his undoubted talents in grave situations, and then in normal times elbow him out of the decisive position. Jawaharlal won the elections but he lost the Governments!

* * * *

Next to Gandhiji Jawaharlal's influence has been the greatest on the Congress. Confining ourselves to the past five years we find that at Lucknow he taught the Congress a new language. He broadened its social content and made it internationally minded. He tore up the insipid draft election manifesto and wrote out that ringing document which ultimately made history. It was his dynamic drive, his elemental energy and inspired leadership that won for the Congress resounding victories in the elections. At every critical juncture Jawaharlal has come forward to shoulder the responsibility and has always left the Congress a stage higher. With the return of normal times he has usually withdrawn his hands from the controls of the Congress. Why has he, unlike all politicians refused to consolidate his position and organisationally increase his influence?

* * * *

Jawaharlal is no common politician and his evaluation of the Indian situation and his role in it are also characteristically uncommon.

He is conscious of his rare abilities. He knows his great influence on the people. He delights to move masses. He scorns to soil his hands with the usual tricks of most politicians.

But Jawaharlal's politics can be understood only when we realise that he desires above all to preserve the unity of the Congress and he is convinced that he alone can maintain it. At every crisis he plays the role of connecting bridge—he is the silken thread that prevents the Congress pieces from flying apart. He can be most effective in that by disclaiming all organisational power for himself, by refusing to form his bloc, group or party he heightens his effectiveness as shock-absorber, as mediator, as unifier in the Congress. He is the lonely eagle in a flock of birds.

Whenever the Congress has been acutely divided on any issue—Jawaharlal has refused to line up completely with any one side. During the Tripuri crisis one saw how he alone among Congressmen, embodied the unity of the Congress, refused to be stampeded this way or that by the controversy and used the occasion to place before his coworkers the bigger issues and a more integrated outlook.

He shielded the socialists from the attacks of the Congress sirdars. He has often mauled the Communists for the undignified outbursts against the Congress veterans. He sides with none, he identifies with no point of view completely—he explores the common ground, pushes the contending groups nearer along that ground and thus ever seeks to realise a more abiding unity out of the periodic clashes and conflicts.

He raises the Congress to a stage higher at every crisis. He won the elections, but refused to lead the Governments, because he knew that most Congressmen were not prepared to march at his pace. He did not want to hurry them. That would have weakened the movement. As the unifier of the Congress he satisfies no one fully, he appears vacillating to men with rigid views. But he alone understands the zig-zag course of its development.

* * * *

To-day once again there is a clash of views in the Congress. Jawaharlal refuses to identify himself with either group. He seeks to bring them nearer—he shows how their differences synthesise in a more evolved solution.

The Viceroy has spoken. Congress gesture has been ignored. Once again Jawaharlal will emerge, must emerge, as the crisis-leader of the Congress. He will galvanise the people—he will lead the Congress a stage further along the revolutionary road. If he temporises, if he vacillates, it is only to make the forward step more certain and affective. The zig-zags are now over. The time to strike has come. Jawaharlal will soon uncoil his magic personality—will be that electric current that will set the magnetic field of the Congress for struggle. Once again the country will ring with the cry, "Jawaharlal ki jai." The critics will be confounded.

Week-End In Poona

By D. F. KARAKA

It was before the last race and we had got away from the course to get an early table at the Turf Club. As we sat down, exhausted after a day's tantalising punting, the horses in the last event were still frolicking at the gate taking advantage of a starter's patience. Soon they were off and through my glasses I watched them coming nearer and nearer till in a bunch they brushed passed me, the noise of their hoofs playing a fascinating rhythm on the wet turf. Round the bend they went, into the straight, till the colours died away in the fading twilight. The roar of a cheering crowd made me wonder whether there was still a war in Europe and whether on other green pastures the blood of our generation continued to flow. We were too far from it all—too far from reality and too near make-believe.

* * * *

It was a typical Poona week-end though officialdom had been aroused by the presence of the Viceroy. He was not to be seen on the course, but though his person was absent, the atmosphere was still full of him and every where one was conscious of the Empire.

The opening of a Racing Season is an event of some importance in the lives and fortunes of many people. The Race Course is a world of its own, where small men become Kings, and obscure men famous. It is a world of uncertain fame and fortune. To-day it may be your turn to sit in the box and wave to those walking like common people on the lawn. To-morrow, you might need them to pay your taxi home. How men gloat over the changing fortunes of others!

At the Club was Bombay transplanted with a touch of Poonah-Poonah which represented the pepper and salt Englishmen still wore dinner jackets, but English women didn't all knit socks. Society with the capital "S" still contrived to keep its chin up, inspite of the war, and the contemplated invasion of Britain and all such gruesome things. Parsee ladies, too, in keeping with the mood of war economy, had refrained from ordering asparagus at their dinner parties. We marched with the times—with the consciousness that we were fighting for democracy (except in India) and for liberty (except in India) and for equality (except in India) and for the crushing of the Nazi menace, which, like Sulka—ties, was in fashion.

Here and there was a redeeming feature. I met an interesting person who was the author of "Forbidden Journey". Peter Fleming has not written of her in vain and that in the motley crowd she should also have wandered made one feel that this world was a strange world, bringing to it from far people of all sorts of intelligence, taste and mentality.

* * * *

Personalities usually make a Poona week-end. Sir Sultan Chinoy was looking disappointed there were not enough big winners he could bracket together to make his usual good racing story. And so many others taking their well-earned rest after six days of hard labour. Sons of the soil that have made us believe in the dignity of labour.

In the streets there walked an Indian soldier, drilling himself for the march that was to make him a hero and the lights of the Railway station glittered in face of Air Raid Precautions. One drank shamelessly because Prohibition had neither been enforced nor repealed and alcohol was still to Poona what divorce was to Reno—a speciality.

Saturday and Sunday—and on Monday morning the beaux had gathered on the platform to catch the Deccan Queen to return to jobs, which did not really exist. But it was the right thing to do to catch the Deccan Queen and they caught it. Bleary-eyed, unshaven and sleepy, the bored young man returned, playing rummy to relieve his boredom and bridge to retrieve his losses. Even the more responsible were practising concentration and one saw a High Court Judge, a Motor Magnate and a Bank Manager, doubling and re-doubling each other just to show that it was not only Culbertson who had a system.

From the country air we returned to the moisture of the city—sweat and armpits—and all the dreary monotony of town as opposed to the open air and freshness of the country. Another week had begun.

Frankly Speaking

Threat To Greece

On entering into this war Signor Mussolini gave "solemn assurances" to a number of countries in the Eastern Mediterranean, Greece being one of them. A significant report from Rome shows that, in spite of Il Duce's word of honour, it is not unlikely that something may happen to Greece. According to the Italian News Agency a "great Albanian patriot" has been assassinated in Ciamuria, a Greek frontier region presumably because—as the News Agency implies—he had been agitating for the transfer of that region to Albania. The report also asserts that the crime follows a series of "oppressive acts" against Albanians in Ciamuria in recent months. Thus the ground is being prepared, in the typical manner of the aggressor, for action against Greece. It is doubtful if Greece will be able to resist Italy. In case Greece yields and passes under her "protection", direct or indirect, Italy will come dangerously near the Dardenelles and actually on the frontiers of Bulgaria. We recall M. Molotov's announcement regarding relations with Italy and we wonder if a possible Italian aggression against Greece is part of a previous arrangement.

Japan On War Path

Coming as it does, after a week of relatively amicable Anglo-Japanese feelings and the announcement about withdrawal of British garrisons in Shanghai and North China, the sudden resurgence of anti-British demonstrations in various parts of Japan should be regarded as something more serious than the usual periodical outbursts. The campaign that the "patriotic bodies" have launched is also more drastic, it is, in fact, almost reminiscent of Tientsin. There does not seem to be any possible and reasonable explanation of this outburst except that the Japanese are now determined to force a "show down". The Japanese demonstrations lend further corroboration to the Chungking theory of a tripartite arrangement between Germany, Italy and Japan for a simultaneous attack on the British Empire. The [illegible] against Britain appears to have been duly launched by the German air force. And the Italian offensive is already under way. It is, therefore, not unlikely that Japan is rapidly clearing the decks, as it were, for her own action, although we believe that Japan will be risking more than Britain in fighting the latter.

China Will Resist

Meanwhile, Japan is getting nearer to her objective as regards French Indo-China. Negotiations between the French authorities and the Japanese have now been resumed and it will not be long before the French authorities will go back on their very recent assurances to China and accept the Japanese demands. These demands mean the virtual surrender of Indo-China for Japan's military purposes. And their acceptance is bound to result in counter-action by Marshal Chiang-kai-Shek who has been hurriedly preparing for it. Indo-China will thus become the battle-ground between Japan and China. It remains to be seen whether the Vichy Government sinks even lower than it has already done by deciding—under orders, of course,—to resist China's resistance to Japan's advance.

Advantages Of Turban

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In our country turban, which is the chief head-dress in probably most parts, is fast disappearing and the cap is taking its place. Turban is best suited to the climatic condition of our country and has many outstanding advantages. It provides a spare cloth for emergent need. In accidental cases of bites, blood-oozing and so on, it is a ready bandage. In attacks it protects the head against blows. When anybody is drowning in sea, river or well, one end when thrown to the victim, it will bring him out safe. When in travelling in interiors, it will serve as a rope to draw out water from a well, if there are no other means to do so. It serves as a pillow. If four-folded, it will be a mattress or a 'chadar' in winter when one cannot lay his hand on anything else in difficult circumstances. When bound round the head it leaves a gap in the centre which keeps the brain cool and well-ventilated. In hot summer it protects the head against the heat and the perspiration subsequently cools the head. If anything requiring to be made into bundle is offered at some odd time, its one end can be loosened and the contents can be bundled up with it.

There are many other advantages also but I do not like to tire the reader with the catalogue of its merits. But I hope our countrymen will patronise our old, age-tried head-dress—a Khadi turban, I mean—without finding what impression it makes in the society in which we move.—Yours etc.,

G. J. JOSHI.

Jamnagar: August 7.

Military Service And Educational Qualifications

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—For application for Emergency Commission the minimum academic qualification is matriculation. There are many fine young men who have far higher knowledge than is entailed in Matric, but who never went up for any examination and had no necessity to do so. There are many young men in England educated at Public Schools who never went up for any examination and are now officers in the services. If India must continue to be the servant of or rather the slave of the Education Department it is time the examination mentality was changed. There are other things in education besides examinations. At present one scandal of the Education Department is that the academic qualification of 'qualifying' for the entrance examination to the Indian Military Academy does not count as anything. There are 15 who pass this examination each time and about half a dozen who 'Qualify', meaning they have got over fifty per cent. at the examination and are qualified to be officers in the Army, but there are no vacancies for them. There are many young men who have passed Matric and higher examinations but who fail to Quality at the Indian Military Academy examinations yet the 'quality' means nothing to the Educational and Academic world of India. This should be changed at once.

—Yours, etc.,

MERVYN C. COOTE.
(Lieut.-Col.)

Andheri, Aug. 8.

TETE-A-TETE

WITHOUT COMMENT.

ROME, August 11.

The Italian news agency reports from Tirana the assassination of a "great Albanian patriot" named Daut Hoggia near the Greek-Albanian frontier allegedly by Greek agents.

The agency adds that Greek authorities had placed a price on his head several years ago as a result of his agitation for the cession of the frontier region of Ciamuria to Albania.

—Reuter.

* * * *

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad does not "find any meeting-ground for the Congress in the terms of the declaration of His Excellency the Viceroy of August 8."

We agree. The whole thing is in the air, nowhere near terra firma.

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According to Jawaharlal "the Viceroy's statement is thousands of miles removed from what the Congress considers essential for India."

In fact, five thousand.

* * * *

According to Mr. Amery, the recent Viceregal pronouncement is an "earnest of our intentions" to the effect that *subject to due provision for those special obligations and responsibilities which our long connection with India has imposed on us*, we wish to see India like other Dominions ...."

Exactly.

* * * *

"I have", said Mr. Amery, "no doubt we shall succeed because in the long run goodwill, sincerity and statesmanship on both sides must prevail over short-sided fears and suspicious".

—On one side. Amen.

* * * *

"Recently again", so observed a 'Muslim Observer' in yesterday's issue, "Congressmen made another attempt to divide the Muslims by setting up the Azad Muslim Conference".

Hasn't our brother "Observer" committed an error, in observation? The Azad Muslim Conference is an attempt to counter the Qaid-e-Azam's attempt to divide India herself.

* * * *

The anti-British epidemic has again broken out in Japan.

These poor Japanese who are so susceptible to plagues need to be drastically inoculated.

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"Well-informed sources in Washington report the receipt of information from high sources abroad that the Vichy Government have ordered resistance if the Japanese attack Indo-China".

—News Item.

Better-informed sources think that the well-informed sources are badly informed.

* * * *

A Japanese paper predicts that Italy will withdraw her garrisons from China.

No, the problem of transport is by no means difficult. There is the now friendly Trans-Siberian Railway.

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There are reports that Marshal Petain, feeling the strain of disappointment and disillusion, is now tired of office.

The world, which got tired of him within a couple of days of assuming office, would now wish him to remain.

* * * *

"Britain", declares Fuehrer No. 3, namely, Herr Rudolph Hess, "is having every day a slight foretaste of what is awaiting her".

For instance 16 to 60 on Thursday and 26 to 60 on Sunday?

* * * *

"How was it you didn't marry the landowners's daughter."

"She was too literal."

"In what way?"

"I told her I worshipped the very ground she walked on."

Nazis Resort To Smoke Screen

Air Battle With Hundred German Raiders: Twelve Enemy Airmen Captured

LONDON, August 12.

A hundred German raiders again appeared over south east coast of England to-day and were intercepted by British fighters.

FIVE PLANES SHOT DOWN

Hitherto five enemy planes are known to have been shot down three of them crashing into the channel. The sixth with smoke pouring from it was seen heading for the French coast, losing height all the time.

BATTLE EXTENDS FOR MILES

The pilots of two machines, which were brought down baled out and were carried out to the sea as their parachutes drifted down. Two other machines fell inland.

The battle extended for miles and at one time R. A. F. planes and enemy fighters were engaged over a town at a great height. Some raiders attempted to destroy the balloon barrage on the south-east coast and two attacks were made. Only one balloon was shot down.

Smoke Screen

Shortly before the sky battles began, a large squadron of planes was seen over the south-east coast travelling at a great height at a high speed and they put out a smoke screen. Dozens of trailers of thick white smoke stretched at least fifteen miles across the sky from the coast northwards. In the sunlight, it was impossible to distinguish the planes creating the screen. They were visible only as tiny black specks, half an hour later, the screen was still moving slowly southwards.

BIGGEST RAID ON TOWN.

A south-east England town this afternoon had the biggest raid so far. About thirty Junkers 33 dive-bombers flew over the town. Five were brought down and a sixth one by anti-aircraft fire. At least twelve German airmen baled out. Some bombs fell on a golf course.

Captured In Streets

Twelve airmen who baled out landed some distance away. One came down in the middle of a street. All were quickly captured by the police and military.

EYE-WITNESS' ACCOUNT.

Describing the air battle over the south-east town an eye-witness says:—

"The Germans came over in two waves flying out of the sun. Anti-aircraft guns put up a terrific fire and one of the bombers had its tail shot off and it dived straight behind some houses. Bombs were dropped and a big fire appeared to have been started.

GERMAN BOMBER SHOT DOWN.

A German bomber which crossed the north-east coast of England early to-day was shot down by fighters. One crew was killed and three were taken prisoners.

Raid On Kent

An Air Ministry and the Ministry of the Home Security communique states:—

"Enemy aircraft crossed Kent coast this morning and bombs were dropped at several points near the coast. Reports so far indicate that the casualties were few but one of these was fatal.

Later reports show that large-scale enemy activity is taking place over a wide area in the Channel and the Thames Estuary but details are not yet available."

So far twelve German raiders are known to have been shot down in to-day's battles.

Surgeon's Courage

To-day's air raids produced a crop of remarkable instances of coolness and courage. An example is that of a surgeon, who had just started a critical mastoid operation of a woman patient in the operating theatre of a hospital in a south-east town, when a bomb crashed nearby. The surgeon and his staff of five courageously carried on with their work for over half an hour until the operation had successfully concluded.

DESTRUCTION ALL ROUND

Similar calm courage was displayed by towns people generally, though many people taking cover in Anderson shelters could hear destruction raining on their own homes. One house was utterly demolished. The backs of two others were ripped clean away. The corner of a fourth was blown off. Hardly a window anywhere near remained intact. Tiles and slates were littered in roads. Doors hung drunkenly on hinges, yet in a short time A. R. P. services sprang into action and cleared debris away.

German Count Killed

Another enemy machine was badly hit by anti-aircraft fire and the pilot tried to land his machine in a lopsided fashion but a young bombardier rushed out of a hedge with a Lewis gun and peppered the machine. British Fighter Squadron signalled to him to get out of the way, but he stuck to his task and finished off the machine.

Three bodies were found in the plane, one believed to be that of 24-year-old German Count.

TRAWLER SHOOTS DOWN NAZI BOMBER

It is officially announced that His Majesty's trawler 'Edwardian' yesterday shot down an enemy dive bomber and so damaged another that it is unlikely to have reached its base.

The trawler suffered a few casualties.

Northern Ireland Bombed?

The terrific explosion was heard over a large area of northern Ireland early on Monday. The explosion was apparently in a coastal district but the cause is not known. Aircraft were reported to have been in the vicinity at the time.—Reuter.

Truth About Raids On Gibraltar

LONDON, August 12.

A War Office 'communique' states that reports appearing in some foreign newspapers exaggerate the effect of the recent air-raids on Gibraltar. The truth is that the damage has been negligible and the casualties have been slight.

Gibraltar is prepared for any eventualities and has ample resources of all kinds to meet them. —Reuter.

British Liner Sunk

LONDON, Aug. 11.

The War Office regrets to announce that the steamer "Mohamed Ali El-Kebir" (7,290 tons) while acting as a transport, has been torpedoed and sunk. Seven hundred and forty survivors have been landed out of a total number of 860 abroad.

The transport was torpedoed and sunk in the Atlantic.

Seven hundred survivors who were rescued by a ship in the vicinity were landed at a Scottish port. The vessel was carrying troops and naval ratings.

Attack was made by a U-boat at night.

The liner sank in about two hours. Hundred and twenty men are missing most of them soldiers who were in their bunks at the time of the explosion. Heavy seas were running at the time making work of lowering and getting away lifeboats a matter of great difficulty.—Reuter.

NAZI BOMBS WON'T DETER CRICKETERS

LONDON, August 12.

"Nothing that falls from the sky, except rain, shall deter us from continuing our cricket." This forms part of a notice put up at a club ground after some bombs had fallen on the ground during one of the recent air battles.—Reuter.

Nazi Oil Plant At Dortmund Blown Up

British Bombers' Destructive Raids In Germany: Three Aircraft Lost

LONDON, August 12.

High level bombing of enemy aerodromes was carried out on Sunday. Oil was again the main objective and synthetic oil plants at a number of places were bombed. A number of enemy planes were also bombed. In all these operations three of our aircraft were lost.

An Air Force "communique" states that enemy-occupied airfields at Dinard and Caen were attacked and a seaplane slipway at Brest damaged. Guernsey airport was again bombed.

A Coastal command aircraft, while on reconnaissance off the French coast, shot down an enemy fighter into the sea.

Oil was again the main objective of our bomber aircraft last night. Synthetic oilplant at Dortmund blew up with violent explosion and plant at Castrop, Rauxel was fired on. Plants at Gelsenkirchen and Wanne Eickel were also heavily bombed. Other aircraft attacked oil depot at Cherbourg, where tanks were set on fire.

Military objectives at Duesseldorf, Wanne, Eickel, Hattinlen and Dortmund were also attacked and Hamme and Soest received their usual visit. A number of enemy planes were also bombed. In all these operations three of our aircraft were lost.—Reuter.

R. A. F. ATTACKS ENEMY NAVAL BASE

LONDON, August 12.

An Air Ministry 'communique' states: Yesterday R.A.F. bombers made daylight attacks on a number of enemy-occupied aerodromes in Holland and France. Hits were observed among hangars at Schipol, Querqueville (airport of Cherbourg) and Waalhaven.

Aerodromes at Flushing, Dinard and Caen were attacked. The airport at Guernsey was also bombed. Two of our aircraft are missing.

60 GERMAN BOMBERS AND FIGHTERS SHOT DOWN

LONDON, Aug. 12.

For the second time in four days 60 German bombers and fighters have been shot down round our coasts' states the Air Ministry News Service.

From 7-30 a.m. on Sunday morning Hurricanes, Spitfires and anti-aircraft guns were repelling attacks after attacks by some 400 enemy aircraft on docks and shipping along the south and east coasts.

There were three distinct points of attack—Portland, Dover and a convoy off east England coast.

INDIA'S PART IN THE WAR

SIMLA: August 12.

Material for the Government of India's History of the War, it is learnt, is coming in a regular stream from the Provinces.

The compilation is intended to be a record of the War activities of both, the Central and the Provincial Governments as well as the private efforts of non-official agencies.

An officer has been sanctioned and will be in-charge of collating the mass of material that is being received.—A. P.

LEAGUE COUNCIL MEMBER EXPELLED

PESHAWAR, Aug. 11.

The Hazara District Muslim League at an extraordinary meeting held yesterday expelled Khan Faqira Khan of Dhamtor, a member of the Council of the All-India Muslim League, from the membership of the District League.

It is alleged that he refused to withdraw from the District War Committee, which he had joined. —A. P.

BIHAR AZAD MUSLIMS ORGANISE

PATNA, August 12.

A decision to open a Provincial Branch of the All-India Azad Conference was reached at a representative meeting of the different Muslim Political Organisations such as Jamiat-ul-Ulema, Ahrar and others held here last evening.

The meeting appointed a Provisional Committee of 15 to co-ordinate the activities of various organisations in sympathy with the aims and objects of the proposed branch.—A. P.

MUSLIM NATIONAL GUARDS

Suspension Of Activities Ordered In Bihar

PATNA: August 12.

The President of the Bihar Provincial Muslim League has, it is understood, instructed the different branches of the Muslim National Guards to suspend their activities till the instructions on the point are received from the Working Committee of the All-India Muslim League, which is likely to consider this question.

A communication on this subject, seeking his guidance and advice, has also been addressed to Mr. Jinnah by the President.—A. P.

REVISE CONSTITUTIONS OF PORT TRUSTS

NEW DELHI: August 12.

The view that the time has come when the Government of India should immediately move and revise the constitutions of various Port Administrations is expressed by the Committee of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry in a lengthy communication addressed to the Commerce Department, Government of India.

Indians have occupied highest positions in the State, but they have not been considered competent enough until very recently in one solitary instance to be Chairmen of Port Trusts.

It is no answer, the Committee argue, to the demand for Indianisation of Port Trust to say that such Indianisation should wait till other Services under the Government of India are Indianised. The fact remains that Indian commercial interests are not adequately represented in the various Port Administrations, whose constitutions have become out of date. The Committee, therefore, suggest that this question should not be indefinitely postponed and the Government should revise the constitution of various Port Administrations.—A. P.

PREVENT DEATH AND DISEASE

Hoover's Appeal For "Prompt Action"

NEW YORK, August 12.

Mr. Hoover last night issued an appeal for "realistic and prompt action to prevent wholesale starvation, death and disease" in Holland, Belgium, Norway and Poland. His appeal followed a conference at Colorado Springs with Mr. Willkie.

Commenting on the German interpretation of Mr. Hoover's move, The "Herald-Tribune" says "food is war" and continues "it will be folly if this country while lending aid to the British with one hand should start agitation to break down what the British regard as their greatest weapon and their greatest hope of survival."

LONDON VIEW OF IT

Referring to the observation attributed to Mr. Hoover, making a request to Britain and Germany to facilitate supply of food to German-occupied territory where eighteen million people are said to be facing starvation, well-informed quarters in London state that no such request has been received.

With reference to the statement that eighteen million people are facing the risk of starvation, it is pointed out that the German Government has frequently stated that she is blockading Great Britain, while in Germany they have an abundance of supplies.

Hence it would seem rather to be a question of fair distribution of this abundance of supplies.—Reuter.

GIRI'S ADVICE TELLS

Kolar Gold Fields Strikers Resume Work

MADRAS, Aug. 12.

Information has been received here that a well-attended meeting of the strikers of the Kolar Gold Fields last evening, a letter from Mr. V. V. Giri, former Labour Minister, Madras, was read advising the labourers to have full confidence in the Mysore Government and resume work forthwith.

Mr. Giri in his letter assured the workers that the Government would take care that there was no victimisation and their reasonable grievances would be redressed after investigation.

A large number of workers accordingly resumed work in all the mines to-day.

Strikers Resume Work

BANGALORE, Aug. 12.

According to private advices received here a large number of the labourers on strike in the Kolar Gold Fields have resumed work to-day. It is estimated that about 75 per cent of the workers in the Mysore mines, 50 per cent. in the Oorgaum and Champion Reefs and 20 per cent. in the Nundydroog mines have joined duty. The strikers, it appears, were influenced in their decision as a result of the communication from Mr. V. V. Giri.—A. P.

RAJAJI POSTPONES S. INDIAN TOUR

BEZWADA, Aug. 12.

Mr. C. Rajagopalachari arrived here this morning after touring in Andhradesa explaining the Poona resolution at a number of places. He is addressing a meeting to-day at Bezwada.

Mr. Rajagopalachari had arranged to be present at the Trichendur Conference on August 17 and tour in southern districts thereafter, but as the Congress Working Committee is meeting on Aug. 18, his tour programme stands postponed.

Mr. Rajagopalachari is arriving in Madras to-morrow morning.—A. P.

Chamberlain Leaves Nursing Home

LONDON, Aug. 12.

Mr. Chamberlain, Lord President of the Council, has left the Nursing Home, where he had recently undergone an operation. Accompanied by Mrs. Chamberlain he has left for the country for a short holiday.—Reuter.

EAST INDIA FUND.

CALCUTTA, August 12.

A further remittance of 88,000 sterling was cabled to-day to the Air Ministry, London, by the East India Fund for British War Services. This represents the cost of a second flight of Spitfire fighter aircraft, the fund having previously remitted 88,000 sterling for the first flight.—A. P.

Anti-British Demonstration In Japan

SHANGHAI, August 12.

Negotiations between the French authorities in Indo-China and the Japanese are being resumed to-day. The talks are being closely watched by all quarters in the Far East.

Reliable reports from Chungking quote the Chinese authorities as saying that they are "fully prepared to meet any development in Indo-China."

Chinese circles consider that the Japanese moves are as much a threat to Britain as to China. They believe that while Japan's immediate object is Yunnan province, she will eventually threaten Burma and Singapore.—Reuter.

Mass Protest Meetings

TOKYO, August 11.

Anti-British feeling which had been comparatively dormant in Japan during the past few days came to life with renewed vigour to-day. Mass meetings were held in various parts of Japan protesting against Britain's actions urging Government to strong counter-action.

Handbills and posters appeared in Tokyo calling Japanese to attend a "monster anti-British meeting" to-morrow. It is expected delegates from the meeting will afterwards proceed to demonstrate ontside the British Embassy.

According to newspapers a request by the British Consulate at Osaka for police guard against demonstrators had been refused.

Patriotic bodies have "ordered" Japanese interpreters at British Consulate to resign while a number of servants working in private houses inside the British Embassy compound in Tokyo have been threatened with death if they do not leave. Sir Robert Craigie is returning to Tokyo from a short holiday.

After to-day's anti-British rally in Tokyo the demonstrators dispersed quietly without even attempting to approach the British Embassy.—Reuter.

ANTI-BRITISH RALLY IN TOKYO

TOKYO, Aug. 12.

About a hundred thousand people assembled in Tokyo's Hyde Park in an anti-British rally. The park was beflagged and festooned with banners bearing anti-British slogans. German and Italian flags waved on either side of "The Rising Sun."

An army of police kept order round the park. Special guards were stationed at the approaches to the British Embassy. Three anti-British resolutions were passed at the Rally.—Reuter.

Ahmedabad Labour Leaders Arrested

U. P. M.L.A. JAILED: HYDERABAD QUIT ORDER ON SIND M.L.A.

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 12.

Messrs. Hariprasad Desai, known as Comrade Hari, and Ranchhod Patel, two Labour leaders, were arrested to-day under the Defence of India Act.—A. P.

U. P. M.L.A. JAILED

GONDA, Aug. 10.

Pandit Kamla Prasad, Shukla, Chairman, Rural Development Association, Gonda and formerly a member of the All-India Congress Committee, and Lal Behari Tandan, M.L.A., were convicted yesterday by the First Class Magistrate, under the Defence of India Rules.

Both the accused were sentenced to ten months' R. I. each and to pay a fine of Rs. 25 each, in default of which, to undergo rigorous imprisonment for a further period of two months' each.

They were granted bail on furnishing two sureties.—A. P.

A. I. C. C. Member Arrested

LAHORE, Aug. 12.

Maulvi Abdul Ghani, president of the Ludhiana City Congress Committee and a member of the Punjab Provincial Congress Working Committee, has been arrested under the Defence of India Rules in respect of a speech he is said to have delivered.

Maulvi Abdul Ghani is also a member of the A.I.C.C.—A. P.

Unauthorised Entry In Protected Area

KARACHI, Aug. 12

Six months' imprisonment was awarded under the Defence of India Rules to Khalil, harbour resident, for having entered the protected area at Keamari harbour. According to the prosecution, when challenged by the police the accused attempted to escape and attack the guards.—A. P.

Hyderabad Ban On Sind M. L. A.

KARACHI, Aug. 12.

Muhammad Amin Khoso, M.L.A. has been served with an order by the Governor of Sind under the Defence of India Rules directing him to keep out of Hyderabad District.

The order, it is understood, is a sequel to his activities amongst the Hyderabad 'Haris'.—United Press.

U. P. Ban On Unlicensed Weapons

LUCKNOW, Aug. 12.

The manufacture, sale and possession of unlicensed weapons such as swords, spears, spearheads, ballams, kantas, karalis, daggers etc., have been prohibited throughout the Province by a Government notification as there are reasons to believe that such weapons are made frequent use of in committing crimes of violence.

Exemption has been granted in the case of police chaukidars, Government servants, pensioners, title holders, Honorary Magistrates and Munsiffs, Honorary Assistant Collectors and such others who are exempt under the Indian Arms rules.—A. P.

U. P. Socialist Gets One Year

LUCKNOW, Aug. 12.

A report from Partabgarh states that Mr. Damodar Swaroop Seth, General Secretary of the U. P. Congress Socialist Party and a member of the U. P. P. C. C. Council and the A.I.C.C. has been sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment by the Sub-divisional Officer, Partabgarh. He has been recommended for "B" class treatment.—A. P.

LAHORE ARRESTS

LAHORE, August 12.

Moulvi Abdul Gani, President of the City Congress Committee, Ludhiana, and member of the A.I.C.C., was arrested under the Defence of India Rules. The hearing of the case is fixed for August 19.

Prithwisingh Azad, a Harijan worker, who was arrested recently under section 29 of the Indian Telegraphs Act at Gurdaspur, was granted bail and the hearing of the case posted to August 14. The other accused are in the lock-up. —United Press.

FR. PROWESS IN AIR

LONDON, August 12.

The 'Associated Press' of America quotes the French Under-Secretary for Air in a report according to which since the invasion of the Low Countries, the French Air Force brought down 982 German aircraft as against 206 lost by the French.

The French Air Force, adds the report, fought at a numerical inferiority of five to one.—Reuter.

Ali Bahadur Khan Arrested

Allahabad Magistrate Issues Warrant

BOMBAY, Monday.

Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan, M.L.A. (Bombay) was arrested by Sub-Inspector Ismail of the Bombay C.I.D. this morning under the Defence of India rules (Sec. 38)

It is understood that he was arrested on a warrant issued by the Dt. Magistrate, Allahabad in connection with a speech he made in that city.

He was to-day allowed bail by Mr. J. M. Barot, Presidency Magistrate at Mazagaon Police Court. He is to stand his trial at Allahabad on 21st Aug.

Sane Arrested

SHOLAPUR, Aug. 12.

Mr. Sane, President of the Lal Bavta Kamgar Union of Dhond, was arrested under the Defence of India Act and taken to Nasik Jail where he will be detained.—United Press.

Radical Congressman Jailed

DEHRA DUN: August 12.

Mr. Parmanand Trivedi of Patna, a member of the Executive Committee of the All-India League of Radical Congressmen, was convicted and sentenced to-day to one year's rigorous imprisonment under the Defence of India Act in connection with a speech delivered by him on June 5. The Magistrate recommended him "B" class.—A. P.

Demand For Release Of Holwell Satyagrahis

CALCUTTA: August 12.

Regret at the continued detention of Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose and others despite the suspension of the agitation for the removal of the Holwell Monument was expressed to-night at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the suspended Bengal Provincial Congress Committee. Mrs. Hemaprova Mojumdar, M.L.A., presiding.

The Committee decided as a disciplinary measure to disaffiliate the Burrabazar Distt. Congress Committee, Calcutta, for having "deliberately flouted the decisions of the Committee."—A. P.

KHAKSARS JAILED

LAHORE: August 12.

Twenty-six Khaksars, who were arrested from the Golden Mosque on the night of June 21, 22 were convicted and sentenced to-day by a local Magistrate to three months' imprisonment each for being members of an unlawful association. They were further awarded three months' imprisonment each for being members of an unlawful assembly. The sentence will run consecutively.—A. P.

PUNJAB CONGRESSMAN SENTENCED

LAHORE: August 12.

Lala Achint Ram, Vice-President of the Servants of India People's Society and member of the Punjab Provincial Congress Working Committee, has been sentenced to four months' simple imprisonment by a Jhelum Magistrate under the Defence of India Rules for a speech delivered at Chakwal. The accused was placed in "B" class.—A. P.

LABOUR LEADER ARRESTED

ALLAHABAD: August 12.

Shah Abul Faiz, a local Labour leader and one of the Secretaries of the City Congress Committee, was arrested here to-night under the Defence of India Rules.—A. P.

Ramsaran Resigns From A. I. C. C.

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 12.

Mr. Ramsaran of Moradabad, a member of the All-India Congress Committee, has resigned his membership in accordance with Mahatma Gandhi's instructions, having full faith in non-violence.—United Press.

Standing Finance Committee

SIMLA, August 12.

A meeting of the Standing Finance Committee has been called for September 9 in Simla.

This will be the first meeting of this body which after an interval of three years was revived at the last Budget Session of the Assembly.—A. P.

NEW YORK COTTON FOUR POINTS UP

COTTON:

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES
OCTOBER 1940

New York : August 12.

Previous closing	9.30
To-day's opening	9.32
Difference	+2
To-day's closing	9.34
Difference	+4

BROACH EXPECTATION

Broach July/August 1940	Rs. 177/4
Broach April/May 1941	Rs. 192/8

LIVERPOOL COTTON
OCTOBER 1940

Liverpool : August 12.

Previous closing	7.32
To-day's opening	7.30
Difference	—2
To-day's closing	7.43
Difference	+11

NEW YORK COTTON

New York : August 12.

New York cotton developed considerable activity following encouraging Liverpool cables but then the demand subsided. Trading in October began at 9.32 i.e. 2 points higher than the last closing. Prices advanced on higher Liverpool cables and trade and local support under which price gradually rose to 9.36, when slight reaction developed.

The following were opening ranges on New York Cotton Exchange :—

October (9.25/73) 9.32/32
December (9.27/28) 9.29/29
March (9.12/11) 9.15/15

LONDON COMMODITIES
SEEDS

London : August 12.

Castorseeds Aug/Sept (£17 3/4) £17 3/4
Linseed Bombay Calcutta Aug/Sept (£16 8/8) £16 5/8
Linseed La Plata Aug/Sept (Unquoted) Nil quoted
Groundnuts Coromandal Aug/Sept (£15 5/8) £15 5/8

JUTES

Dundee September (£32 1/2) £32 1/2
Lightning September (£29 1/2) £29 1/2

RUBBER

Spot (13d buyers) 13 1/16d paid and buyers
Forward October/December (12 3/4d paid and value) 12 7/8d paid and sellers.

METALS

Tin (£265 buyers, £265 1/4 sellers. Steady)
£264 buyers; £264 1/4 sellers. Steady.
Electric Copper (£62) £62
Lead Foreign Cash (£25) £25
Glasgow Iron No. 3 (123 sh.) 123 sh.

EXCHANGES:

CROSS RATES

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON
New York : August 12.

Previous closing 3.97 1/2
To-day's opening 3.97 1/2

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK
London : August 12.

Previous closing ..... 4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2
To-day's opening ..... 4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2
To-day's closing ..... 4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2

T. T. LONDON ON PARIS
London : August 12.

T. T. London on Paris not quoted

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York : August 12.

The following are the opening quotations :—

General Motors (dol 47 1/4) dol 48 3/4
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 19 7/8) dol 20 1/8
U S Steel Common (dol 53 5/8) dol. 54 1/4
U S Steel Preference (unquoted) unquoted.

LONDON SILVER CABLE

London : August 12.

The following cable was received from London :—

Message mutilated.

LONDON SILVER
London : August 12.

Spot (23 1/2d) 23 1/2d Nil
Forward (22 5/8d) 22 1/2d —1/8

LONDON GOLD
London : August 12.

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£8/8/0) £8/8/0

LONDON EXCHANGES

London : August 12.

London Exchange opened with the sterling dollar at 4.02.50 to 4.03.50 which is officially fixed rate

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1.6) 1.6
Paris on Bombay (unquoted) unquoted
New York on Bombay (30.32) 30.32
New York on Milan (unquoted) unquoted
London on Shanghai (0-3 1/2 to 0-4) 0-3 1/2 to 0-4
London on Kobe (1-2 1/8 to 1-2 5/8) 1-2 1/8 to 1-2 5/8

DISCOUNTS

3 months (1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent) 1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent
4 months (1 1/16 to 1 1/8 per cent) 1 1/16 to 1 1/8 per cent
6 months (1 1/4 to 1 1/4 per cent) 1 1/4 to 1 1/4 per cent

BULLION AND SEEDS

Bombay : August 12

There was no trading during the night

3 1/2 P.C. STERLING LOAN

London : August 12.

3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed unchanged at £91 1/2

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London : August 12.

The London Stock Exchange was steady to-day.

INDIAN LOANS
London : August 12.

3 per cent Indian Stocks (£96) £96
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stocks 1950/55 (£107) £107
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stocks 1958/68 (£109) £109
4 per cent Indian Stocks 1948/53 (£104) £104
5 per cent Indian Stocks 1942/47 (£103 3/4) £103 3/4
3 1/2 per cent Indian Stocks 1954/58 (£100) £100

AUSTRALIAN LOANS
5 per cent 1958/68 (£102) £102

BRITISH FUNDS
2 1/2 per cent Consols (£73 1/8) £73 1/8
3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£99 7/8) £100
2 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£98 5/8) £98 5/8
4 per cent Funding Loan (£110 7/8) £110 7/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£99 1/2) £99 5/8
New War Loan (£100 3/8) £100 3/8
4 1/2 per cent Victory Bonds (£110) £110 1/8

INDUSTRIALS

Standard Motors (10-3) 10-3
Marks and Spencer Ordinary (33 6) 33-6
Hydro Electric (No dealings) No dealings
Electric Music Industry (6-0) 6-0
Princhin Johnson (15-0) 15-0
Imperial Chemicals (24-7 1/2) 25-3
Woolsworth New Ordinary (54-0) 54-9
San Paulo 7 per cent Coffee Rates 1939 (£38) £38 1/2
Dundee Rubber (26-9) 28-0
Unilever Ordinary (18-3, 18-9
Ford Motors (15-3) 15-3
Cables and Wireless New Ordinary (£43) £44
British American Tobacco Ordinary (72-6) 73-9
Carreas 'A' (£4) £4
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (87-6) 88-9
P and O Def (16-4 1/2) 17-1 1/2
Distillers (55-0) 55-6
Bredfords Dye (3-1 1/2) 3-1 1/2
British Celanese (3-7 1/2) 3-7 1/2
J and P Coates Ordinary (26-9) 27-0
Courtaulds Ordinary (26-6) 26-6
Fine Cotton Spinners (2-10 1/2) 2-10 1/2
Vickers Limited Ordinary (12-9) 12-9
Inter Nickel Ordinary (No dealings) No dealings
Indian Iron (38-9) 38-9

TEA SHARES

Assam (15-7 1/2) 15-7 1/2
Donaro Tea (26-3) 26-3
Empire of India (17-6) 17-6

JUTE

Barnagore (£8) £8

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (15 6) 14-9
Gula Kelampong (13-9) 13-9
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (24-0) 24-0

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (22-6) 22-6
Burma Corporation (7-3) 7-3
Rio Tintos (£5) £5
East Rand Properties (32-6) 32-6
Rand Mines (£5 3/4) £5 3/4

MINE SHARES

Crown (£12 1/8) £12 1/8
Associated Portland Cement (52-6) 52-6
Trinidad Leaseholds (62 6) 62-6
Sub Nigel (£7 1/2) £7 1/2
Spring Mines Split Share (18-1 1/2) 18-1 1/2
Union Corporation (£5 5/8) £5 5/8

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (21-10 1/2) 21-10 1/2
Anglo India (27-6) 27-6
Burma Oil (42-6) 41-3
Mexican Eagle (4-0) 4-0
Shell Transport (32-6) 32-6
Royal Dutch (No dealings) No dealings

RAILWAY SHARES

Great Western Ordinary (£26 3/4) £26 3/4
London Midland Ordinary (£11 1/4) £11 1/4
London North Eastern Def (£1 1/2) £1 1/2
London Southern Def (£9 3/4) £9 3/4
London Transport 5 per cent (£114 1/2) £114 1/2
London Transport "C" (£27 1/2) £27 1/2

Weather Report

POONA : August 12.

The following is the maximum and the minimum temperature and rainfall figures recorded at the various stations during the 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. to-day :—

STATIONS	Temperatures Maximum	Minimum	Rainfall Past 24 hours	Total since June 1	Departure from normal
Chittagong	88	78	0.2	49.4	—1.4
Calcutta	95	80	T	22.3	—6.9
Cuttack	92	79	0.2	44.5	+17.1
Ranchi	85	74	0.1	29.5	—0.8
Patna	89	81	0.1	24.3	—0.6
Gorakhpur	90	79	0.7	21.6	—4.8
Benares	91	81	0.0	16.4	—4.4
Allahabad	91	82	0.4	11.9	.....
Cawnpore	90	77	0.0	9.7	—8.3
Lucknow	90	79	0.6	20.9	+0.1
Jhansi	92	79	0.0	23.9	+3.0
Agra	93	80	0.0	0.0	—2.0
Bareilly	94	77	0.5	37.9	+10.3
Ambala	97	79	0.0	18.9	+4.5
Ludhiana	98	81	0.0	16.8	+3.5
Lahore	91	79	0.0	6.9	—2.3
Sialkot	92	76	0.0	22.0	+7.9
Rawalpindi	92	73	0.0	18.0	+4.4
Lyallpur	100	82	0.0	1.5	—4.3
Multan	102	85	0.0	1.9	—1.8
Srinagar	78	59	0.0	6.2	+1.4
Peshawar	97	77	8.0	1.0	—1.6
Dehra I. Khan	101	81	0.0	2.3	—1.5
Fort Sandeman	93	73	0.0	3.0	—0.8
Rangoon	86	75	0.0	51.5	+3.8
Khandwa	89	78	0.0	24.0	+7.5
Jubbulpore	87	75	1.6	31.5	—1.1
Nagpur	89	74	2.7	46.3	+19.1
BOMBAY	87	80	0.0	55.7	+7.2
Ratnagiri	81	74	3.2	69.4	—1.4
Ahmednagar	90	73	0.0	11.8	+1.9
Poona	82	71	0.1	19.4	—3.2
Sholapur	89	70	7.5	13.8	+3.2
Hyderabad (Dn.)	86	72	0.2	12.7	—0.7
Bangalore	78	66	0.6	8.1	—0.8
Mysore	79	68	0.2	8.8	+2.5
Calicut	78	73	1.5	82.3	+10.0
Madras	94	77	0.1	6.7	—0.9
Shillong	71	64	0.7	36.0	—0.7
Simla	70	59	1.3	29.0	—3.5
Pachmarhi	70	68	2.8	60.0	+15.9
Kodaikanal	62	52	0.1	13.6	+1.3
Colombo	84	79	0.0	13.5	.....
Jacobabad	107	84	0.0	0.1	—1.7
Hyderabad (Sd.)	106	80	0.0	1.6	—2.8
Karachi	87	80	2.5	0.0	—2.1
Jaipur	95	79	0.0	17.1	+3.8
Ajmer	91	80	0.0	4.7	+2.9
Deesa	95	77	0.0	11.0	—3.9
Rajkot	94	74	0.0	11.3	—6.3
Ahmedabad	92	78	0.0	10.5	—9.2
Bhopal	89	75	0.1	33.4	.....
Akola	87	74	0.0	28.0	+8.9
Marmagoa	76	72	2.5	81.7	.....
Malegaon	84	74	0.0	6.5	—3.6
Mussoorie	74	60	0.7	59.0	+13.8
Mahableshwar	68	62	1.9	170.7	—18.9
Baroda	93	78	0.0	11.3	.....
Bahawalpur	101	61	0.0	2.3	—1.0
Belgaum	74	67	0.3	32.7	+3.3
Murree	72	58	0.0	24.6	+2.1
Cherrapunji	69	66	1.4	196.8	—37.4
Bijapur	88	69	0.9	6.6	—0.1
Dalhousie	71	63	0.0	42.1	+12.0
Khandalia	..	...	0.9	137.6	.....
Mount Abu	75	65	0.0	15.2	—21.6
Ootacamund	58	54	0.2	17.5	—0.7
Jodhpur	96	80	0.0	5.9	—1.2

T indicates rainfall from 1 to 4 cents.—A. P.

Strong Monsoon In C. P. And Konkan

POONA : August 12.

Monsoon has been strong in Central Provinces, South Konkan, Malabar and active in Assam, Bengal, Bihar, East United Provinces, Berar, Deccan, Mysore and North Madras Coast. Local rain has also fallen in Orissa, Chota Nagpur, West United Provinces, while a few falls are reported from West Central India, East Punjab Hills, East Rajputana, Southeast Madras.—A P.

HEAVY RAIN AT SHOLAPUR

SHOLAPUR, Aug 12

There has been heavy downpour of rain accompanied by thunder and lightning from 8 p.m. yesterday till to-day morning. The observatory recorded seven inches 52 cents.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 12-8-1940.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.046 inches

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 81.7 degrees

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.0 degrees

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 87.3 degrees 2.4 above normal

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 79.7 degrees 3.8 above normal

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 84 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. NW

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 6 miles per hour

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 207 miles

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 20 miles per hour

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 10

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.00 inches

Total rainfall during the month 4.74 inches

Total rainfall during the year 57.14 inches

Weather remarks : Mainly overcast.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING
DATED 12-8-40

At 8.7 a.m. local time (8.46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 82.7 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.87 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.67 inches.

For correction of ships instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

Mock Air Raid On City

Viceroy And Governor Inspect Demonstrations

The roof and some balconies of Powell House were smashed to bits and a wide hole was dug up right in front of the Banking House of Devkaran Nanjee at Sandhurst Road at a mock air raid to-day. The bomber which flew over the city "rained bombs" again and again on this spot at the junction of Lamington and Sandhurst Roads, causing damage to buildings, sewers, water pipes and electric installations. A dozen volunteers lay down on the ground, some supposed to be dead, others so seriously injured that death was imminent.

The wailing of the air-raid sirens commenced at the tick of 4 on Monday noon. Immediately traffic came to a dead stop, all men and women rushing to the nearest houses and restaurants to take cover.

In a few seconds a bomber was sighted flying over Powell House Some powder was sprinkled on a cordoned-off area in front of Powell House and a number of flags of many colours were put up. Each colour had a special significance indicating whether it was a demolished house, a burst water-pipe, or a damaged electric installation. Much amusement was caused to the public when a number of volunteers lay down on the ground and began to groan, even before the bomber had come anywhere near the place where it was supposed to have rained bombs and injured them.

A few seconds after the bomber flew past, fire-engines, ambulances, lorries with mechanical outfits for repairs etc. rushed to the spot.

To give a realistic touch to the fire-brigade performance in their rescue work, two persons who were supposed to be trapped at the top of Powell House set up a terrible howling. In this they were assisted by certain members of the sympathetic crowd. The fire-engine ladders were raised about 60 feet and one of the trapped men was tied with a rope and lowered to the ground. The other trapped man who was almost unconscious was carried down the 60-feet ladder on the back of a fireman.

Since His Excellency the Viceroy arrived on the spot, a little after the rescue was effected, the rescued man was sent to the top of the building and rescued again.

His Excellency the Viceroy was accompanied by the Governor of Bombay.

Similar demonstrations were given at Dadar, Mazagaon and the Port Trust.

The A.R.P. demonstration was a great success.

WAR BUREAU AT ESPLANADE

From Wednesday, August 14, information on all aspects of Bombay war effort will be readily available to anyone who calls at the War Bureau in Esplanade Road or rings 30158.

This Bureau is being opened by the Government of Bombay to assist the numerous war committees now working in the city. It will be a central point for the dissemination of information and will aid in co-ordinating the committees' work.

At it would-be recruits to the fighting services will be able to obtain directions and voluntary workers will be put in touch with organisations who will be glad of their help. It will also house a "war library" and a reading-room for troops and others.

The Bureau is centrally situated in Mahendra Mansions (next to the Army and Navy Stores). This spacious office has been generously placed at the Government's disposal for the duration of the war by His Highness the Maharaja of Morvi.

Several firms and individuals have given welcome help in fitting out the Bureau. Messrs. Framroz Hormusji Pavri and Sons have done the effective decorating free of charge; Messrs. Electric Fan and Motor Works have loaned and fitted fans; the Bombay Telephone Company has assisted in installing a telephone; and the East Asiatic Company, Ltd. has provided timber for signboards. Mr. F. Baptista has painted the many signs required and Mr. F. J. Collins has assisted in the general organisation work.

Football

Butchi's Five Goals

Y. M. C. A. Earn Easy Promotion

The first of the visiting teams to play in the Rovers Tournament, the Jath State, went out of the competition on Monday, the Y.M.C.A. beating them by nine goals to nil. It was a pity that the Raja of Jath, who incidentally led the visitors, had his men pitted against one of the best of Bombay's soccer teams, which gave them a little chance to show up. If the luck of the draw had favoured Jath State, there was a possibility of the visitors going further in the tournament, for, as a team from an Upcountry centre, the Jath State team were quite a useful side, and with more experience, should be heard of in Western India football. The Raja of Jath did not come with a hired team, selected from all quarters, he came with a team of purely Jath footballers. It was sporting of them to enter, and it is this spirit that brings a team along.

The game, as the score indicates, was one-sided. The Y.M.C.A. tallied five goals before the interval and four more after changing ends. The scorers were : Butchi 5; Balan 2; Chitti and Humphries.

On the losing side the Raja of Jath, Hazare, Nath and Powar in goal, were best.

For the winners Butchi, Balan, Humphries and Thomson were the best.

The teams were :—

Y.M.C.A. : Lynn; Sha and Almeida; Humphries, Thomson and Jayaram; Murthi, Chitti, Balan, Butchi and Jesudian.

JATH FOOTBALLERS : Powar; Momin and Shinde; S. Khamilkar, Haladkar and Nesur; Nath, Sanglikar, Raja of Jath, A. Khamilkar and Hazare.

TO-DAY'S GAME

Cooperage : 5-45 p.m. Kohat Shining Football Club v. W.I.A.A. Staff.

Meeting Of Hakims And Vaidyas

A public meeting of the Vaidyas and Hakims of Bombay was convened by the Ayurved Pracharak Mandal and was held in latter's meeting hall on Friday. Rajvaidya S. M. Sharma presided.

The following resolution was passed by an overwhelming majority, there being only one dissentient :—

"The Hon. the ex-Health Minister, Dr. Gilder, appointed only one-sided Board whose members are all in favour of mixed education, as per Act No. 26 of 1938. In spite of his assurances in the Assembly, the ex-Health Minister has not only included among the members of the Board a majority of those, who belong to schools, but also doctors and it is seen by experience that all these members are out to crush the profession of Vaidyas and Hakims. That is why the administration of the Board to-date has been one of repression without caring for public opinion with an intention to harass the Vaidyas and Hakims. Therefore, this public meeting of the Vaidyas and Hakims strongly disapproves the administration of the unpopular Board and expresses a strong distrust in the members of the Board."

16 GERMANS ARRESTED

MADRAS, Aug. 10.

Sixteen Germans were arrested by the City Police yesterday. They will be detained at the camp at Yercaud.—A. P.

In Corporation

City's Fire Brigade Chief

Extension Of Term Of Coombs Referred Back To Standing Committee

The question of extension of services of Mr. Norman Coombs, Chief Officer Bombay Fire Brigade, is once again referred to the Standing Committee for reconsideration.

The first item, after the Mayor signed the minute of the last meeting, was the question of the reappointment of Mr. Coombs.

Mrs. Lilavati Munshi, Chairman of the Standing Committee, moved the proposition to reappoint Mr. Norman Coombs as Chief Officer for a further period of three years with effect from 1st January, 1941, and also to create a new post of Deputy Chief Officer in the grade of Rs. 400-25-500 for a period of three years for the training of a capable young Indian.

The Mayor announced that he had received a letter from Mr. S. P. Javle requesting the Municipal Corporation to continue the services of Mr. Coombs.

Mr. Nagindas T. Master moved an amendment that the matter be referred back to the Standing Committee. Mr. Nagindas Master said the question of the appointment of an Indian as Chief Officer was going on for the last ten years. In 1936 when the question of the renewal of the term of Mr. Coombs came before the Corporation, a keen desire was expressed that an Indian should be trained to take the place of Mr. Coombs. The present Commissioner has acquisced with the sentiment of this House that an Indian should be trained for the purpose. He wished, therefore, that the Standing Committee re-consider the matter and bring it again before the House.

Mr Salebhoy Abdul Kader in seconding the amendment said only in the big fires, Mr Coombs went but fire fighting was done by his officers. An Indian could take his place because they wanted India for Indians and Indians for India (cries of No, No.)

Dr. J. A. Collaco supported Mrs. Munshi's resolution. The Standing Committee had reduced the period of extension to Mr. Coombs to only three years and he urged the House to agree to it.

IN DEFENCE OF EXTENSION

The Municipal Commissioner said that since 1927 no European Officer was taken in the Fire Brigade and the number of Indians was preponderating. To pick up anybody and appoint him as Chief Officer was not a safe proposition. Before Mr. Coombs came to Bombay, he was Sub-Officer of London Fire Brigade for five years. He has eleven years experience in Bombay. He therefore thought it very necessary, particularly this time, when one could not say when a hostile attack by air or sea would come, that a capable and experienced officer should be at the helm of the Bombay Fire Brigade.

The Municipal Commissioner said he was sorry to say he did not find any Station Officer suitable to take the place of Mr. Coombs. He did not cast any slur on the Indian Officers because they were good in their own way but he would not take the risk of placing any Indian Officer to take the place of Mr. Coombs.

Referring to Mr. Coombs, he said, there is an impression that Mr. Coombs himself has asked for the extension. He would say emphatically that Mr. Coombs had not even once approached him to give him extension. He made the recommendation to give Mr. Coombs extension of five years because there was no Indian to take the place of Mr. Coombs. When advertisements are given for the post of Deputy Chief Officer, opportunity will be given to Indian Officer to send their applications also and they will be considered on merits.

Dr. G. R. A. Shaikh moved another amendment to appoint the seniormost officer of Fire Brigade for training under Mr. Coombs.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas suggested extension for only one year.

Mr. B. N. Mehesheri supported the amendment of Mr. Nagindas Master.

After Mr. B. J. Deorukhkar had spoken closure was moved and accepted.

MRS. MUNSHI'S REPLY

Mrs. Lilavati Munshi replying to the debate said she was in favour of the appointment of an Indian to take the place of Chief of the Fire Brigade. But they were passing through a very serious time and they should not take the risk of appointing an inexperienced man who could not cope with the situation. The Standing Committee gave very serious consideration to this matter and recommended only three years' extension instead of five years as recommended by the Municipal Commissioner.

The amendment of Dr. Shaikh was thrown out and the amendment of Mr. Nagindas T. Master was as a substantive proposition.

The House then adjourned till Thursday.

To enable the middle class people to have their own homes at Matunga, arrangement has been made to buy from Bombay Municipality 7,889 square yards of ground at an annual rental of Rs. 4,024. The ground is situate near Matunga in close proximity of the Gujarati club. The Houses will be built on co-operative system. Besides stores will run on co-operative lines. Arrangements has been made to build 19 bungalows for the present which will also include a play ground. Credit for opening the Housing Society on co-operative lines goes to Mr. B. N. Mehsheri, ex-chairman, Improvements Committee.

Entertainments In Aid Of War Funds

The Ladies' Committee of the Bombay War Gifts Fund find that there has been some difficulty in fixing dates of entertainments in aid of the War Gifts Fund so as to avoid overlapping. The Committee have decided to keep a register of the dates of all functions in aid of War Gifts Funds in their Committee Room—3rd floor, Central Bank Building, Esplanade Road.

Any one intending to organise an entertainment in aid of these funds is requested kindly to consult this register before settling the date either by a personal visit or by writing or telephoning (No. 27061) to the Hon. Secretaries, between 10 a.m. and 1 p.m and also to inform the Ladies' Committee of entertainments arranged so that the dates can be shown on this register for the information of other intending organisers.

Political Prisoners' Day

LAHORE, August 11.

The Working Committee of the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee has decided to observe August 18, as Political Prisoners' Day. A Political Prisoners' Aid Committee consisting among others, of Seth Sudarshan, Munshi Harilal, M. L. A.s, and Sardar Gopalsingh Qaumi has been appointed to safeguard the interests of the political prisoners. —A. P.

OPENING OF NEW VISTA IN VICEROY'S OFFER

(Continued from page 8)

larger interests of the country and particularly the immediate question of the safety of the country require that it should meet with a helpful response from the country.—A.P.

The Half-Column By "Dim"

The 'obiter dicta' of the Chief Justice regarding the delay caused by frequent postponements in the Courts of the Presidency Magistrates will be welcomed by many in this country, who have felt that the law is not an agile force in this country and that it is inclined to lag behind. The words he has used are emphatic and there is the added threat of the High Court having to use its powers of supervision. It is a form of stricture which cannot be passed unnoticed and the lesser administrators of the law will have to pull up their socks if they want to keep on the right side of the High Court.

The *Sketch* of June 12 has a picture of Tony Greenwood, son of the Rt. Hon. Arthur Greenwood, before his wedding to Mrs. Goetz. Bombay remembers Tony by his admirable speech at the Empire Theatre when a team of British students came to India on a debating tour. Tony has many Indian and English friends here, some contemporaries of his at Oxford, who would like to hear of his marriage.

In the War Gifts Fund donations is a contribution from a lady of Rs. 200, from the sale of jams, etc. to friends. It is a sort of thing, which appeals to me—that a woman has done something herself and then given the proceeds to a cause she believed in. It doubles the gift in my estimation.

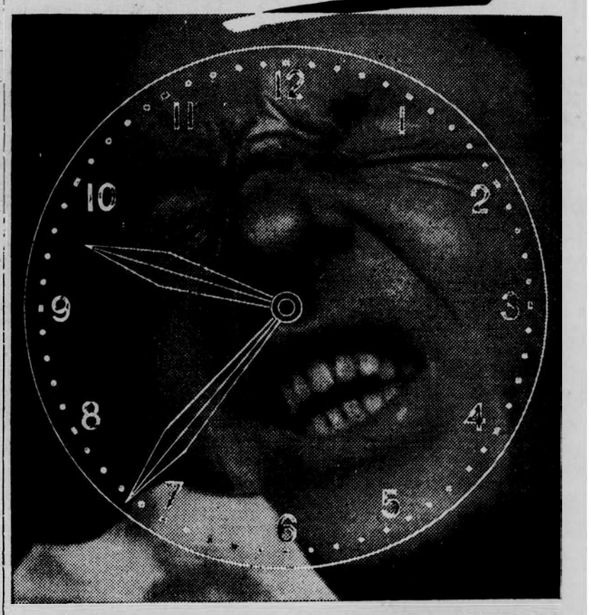
I got caught yesterday in A. R. P. practice. Fortunately my car was just in front of a cinema and following the regulations which said: "Go into the nearest building" I did so. I saw "Saps at Sea"!

Overheard in Poona; "Will you catch the Deccan Queen"? "No, I've given up doing that sort of thing."

It seems almost appropriate that "Red Cross" should have won at Poona. For many punters it was a stretcher case.

MUTT AND JEFF—They Should Have Delivered the Telegram C.O.D. By BUD FISHER

Got a COLD coming?



GENASPRIN
The SAFE Brand of Aspirin

kills colds QUICKLY—time it!

Take two tablets of 'Genasprin' at the first sign of a cold—a sneeze, sore throat or slight temperature. Take two more when you go to bed, with a hot drink. In the morning your cold will be gone. If you leave it too late and the cold gets a hold, take 'Genasprin' just the same. See how quickly your temperature comes down, that oppressive feeling fades away. 'Genasprin' is recommended by doctors everywhere because of its purity and split-second disintegration. They know it cannot upset your stomach or harm your heart. Buy some to-day.

Sold in tubes of 10 tablets and bottles of 35 tablets by all chemists and bazar dealers. Not touched by hand during manufacture or packing.

At EVERY time of strain or pain 'GENASPRIN' *sees you through*

It gives instant relief from HEADACHE, NERVE-PAIN, TOOTHACHE, NEURALGIA, NEURITIS and RHEUMATISM. It soothes FLUTTERING NERVES and calms HYSTERIA. It checks COLDS and promptly controls DENGUE and other fevers. 'Genasprin' should always be used to fight attacks of MALARIA.

Trade enquiries to :—MARTIN & HARRIS LTD., Mercantile Buildings, Lall Bazar, Calcutta ; Sudama House, Wittet Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay ; or any Branches.

The word 'Genasprin' is the registered trade mark of Genatosan Ltd., Loughborough, England.

M&C

There's no problem about **FRESHNESS APPEAL**

"One lives and learns of course. Before I came out I fondly imagined one's only hope of coolness depended on lethargic punkah-wallahs . . .

"My dear, how frightfully pre-glacial. Haven't you ever heard of electricity?

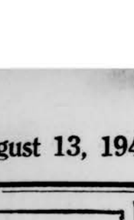
". . . and it wasn't till after the Club Gymkhana—where I felt like a wilting lily and almost blotted the old charm-sheet for good and all—that I learned about Coty coolness.

"Green grow the rushes, O, with a vengeance! But you'll learn, cherub.

"I *have* learnt. Listen! I know that Freshness Appeal is a duty and that charm depends on it. I know that even the longest, most lingering bath won't guarantee it all day. And I know what *will*: Coty Eau de Cologne.

"Any more gems from your store of wisdom?

"Yes. I know that Coty Eau de Cologne is invigorating and gives lasting coolness, that I must use it after bathing and all through the day, that no matter how hot the weather or oppressive the atmosphere it will guarantee my freshness appeal, that . . . .



"My dear, you're quite an encyclopædia! No problem now about Freshness Appeal?

"No problem."

Coty

EAU DE COLOGNE

(Cordon Rouge)

EAU DE COLOGNE CHYPRE
EAU DE COLOGNE L'AIMANT
Also Available

Price Lists on application.

Sole Agents for Coty (England) Ltd.
M.G. Shahani & Co. Karachi.

- C 45

CHEW DAILY BETWEEN SMOKES

To increase the pleasure of smoking, chew Wrigley's. It freshens the palate and gives you pleasant breath. Doctors use and recommend it.

Wrigley's gum helps keep teeth clean, aids digestion, and is a wonderful nerve steadier.

Buy several packets to-day. Chew it after every meal; every smoke. Two fragrant flavours.

P.K.S.

WRIGLEY'S

Contains No Animal Fat

Muslim Youth Association, Amraoti

The Muslim Youth Association, Amraoti, has decided to present two medals to the best Writers of the following essays in Urdu language:—

(1) "Unemployment in Educated Youths and Its Remedy".
(For High Schools and Normal Schools students.)

(2) "Influence of the Surroundings Upon the Character".
(For the students of Middle Schools.)

The essays should be posted on or before the 15th September 1940 to the General Secretary of this Association. Every student should submit his essay through the Head Master of his school. The essay should contain one thousand words approximately. The results will be declared on the 30th September. The decision of Working Committee of the Association will be final. The boys and girls of any High, Normal and Middle School of C. P. and Berar can take part in the competition.

Hot Weather Fatality

AHMEDABAD, August 11.

The hot weather claimed a victim in Ahmedabad when a man collapsed near Sardar Bridge. The inquest on his body showed that death was caused by heat.—A. P

KAPURTHALA.—The death has occurred at the age of 74 of Major-General Sardar Bahadur Bakshi Pooran Singh, C.I.E. retired Commander-in-Chief of the Kapurthala State Forces.

On The Air

TUESDAY, AUGUST 13

Delhi I—Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)

5 p.m. Air Strings. 5-10 G. S. Morghode. 5-30 Songs from the screen. 5-45 Gordhan Das. 6-15 Geet aur bhajan. 6-50 A sitar recital. 7 Raftar-i-Zamana. 7-15 Mushtari Bai. 7-30 Mohammad Shafi. 7-45 Air Force. 2. 8 Barkha Ke Din Ae. 8-15 For villagers only. 10 It has happened or a Clarionet recital. 10-5 G. S. Morghode. 10-20 Faqiruddin. 10-30 Persian music. 11 Persian music.

Delhi II—Programme

50.48 metres (4,960 kc/s)

5 to 8-15 p.m. As in Delhi 1. 8-15 Mushtari Bai. 8-30 Mohammad Shafi. 8-45 Faqiruddin. 9 to 9-30 As in Delhi 1. 9-30 G. S. Morghode. 9-45 R. R. Chowdhury and party. 10 to 10-5 As in Delhi 1. 10-5 On with the dance.

Bombay I—Programme

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)

7-30 a.m. News in Marathi. 7-40 News in Gujarati. 7-50 A flute recital. 8 Keep fit! 8-10 Bai Sundra Bai. 8-30 Jaltarang and Clarionet. 8-40 News in Hindustani. 8-50 News in English. 9 A topical talk. 9-10 The Bombay Radio Orchestra. 9-20 Songs from Zindagi. 12-30 p.m. Songs from Sindh. 12-40 A musical variety. 12-57 News in Hindustani. 1 Ramante Tatra Devahtah. 1-10 Film songs. 1-20 Mutual understanding. 1-30 News in English. 1-35 Do you know madame? 1-40 Lunch hour music. 4-15 Musical prelude. 4-20 World history. 4-35 Selected Indian songs. 4-45 Sports. 5 Jafar Qawwal. 5-15 Sitar duets. 5-20 Shashidhar and Masute. 5-25 News in Marathi. 5-30 News in Gujarati. 5-35 Azmat Husain. 5-55 The Air Trio. 6 News in English. 6-5 News in Hindustani. 6-10 K. R. Patwardhan. 6-20 Jafar Qawwal. 6-30 Gujarati Children's Hour. 7 A topical talk. 7-15 The Bombay Radio Orchestra. 7-25 K. R. Patwardhan 7-30 M. Shantaram. 7-35 Picked from Pukar. 7-45 A Sindhi song. 7-55 News in Marathi. 8-10 News in Gujarati. 8-25 To-morrow. 8-30 Empire's War Effort. 3. 8-45 Vyas. 8-55 Talk of the town. 9 News in Hindustani. 9-20 News in English. 9-30 B B C News relay. 9-50 Chamber music.

Bombay II—Programme

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)

7-30 a.m. Bhajans in duets. 7-40 Jafar Qawwal. 7-50 to 8-40 As in Bombay 1. 8-40 Azmat Husain. 9 to 9-30 As in Bombay 1.

31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s)

12-30 to 12-57 p.m. As in Bombay 1. 12-57 Violin and piano. 1-0 to 1-30 As in Bombay 1. 1-30 Musical interlude. 1-35 to 2-30 As in Bombay 1.

61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s)

4-15 to 5-25 p.m. As in Bombay 1. 5-25 Shri on the sarod. 5-35 to 6 As in Bombay 1. 6 Marathi pad. 6-10 to 7-30 As in Bombay 1. 7-30 Commercial news. 7-45 to 7-55 As in Bombay 1. 7-55 Anusuya Chaudhari. 8-5 Bai Sundra Bai. 8-25 to 9 As in Bombay 1. 9 Bai Sundra Bai. 9-20 Listeners' letters. 9-35 Azamt Husain. 10 Rooman.

Calcutta I—Programme

370.4 metres (810 kc/s)

(Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time.)

5 p.m. Football relay. 6-5 For the children. 6-30 For the children. 6-45 The anonymous players society. 7-30 Anil Das. 7-45 Background to the news. 8 Hindola. 9 Narendra Nath Bose. 10 Kajjan Bai.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE

G. I. P. Railway

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Calcutta Mail (via Chheoki)	9-35	20-15
Madras Mail	6-00	22-00
Peshawar Lucknow (Express)	6-15	22-45
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	9-05	18-05
Madras Express	10-15	14-30
Poona Mail	10-30	17-30
Punjab Mail	12-30	17-40
Nagpur Express	15-00	21-00
Poona Fast Passenger	15-50	11-50
Poona Express	19-32	8-05

B. B. and C. I. Railway

	Arr. H.M	Dep. H.M
Ahmedabad Passenger	5-35	13-50
Delhi Express	6-00	22-15
Kathiawar Mail	6-45	21-30
Gujarat Mail	7-25	22-00
Frontier Mail	8-15	21-15
	(*Mon.)	(Sat.)
The Flying Ranee Surat	9-48	15-15
The Flying Ranee, Surat (Except Monday)	10-58	
The Flying Ranee, Surat (Except Saturday)		18-05
Ahmedabad Passenger	14-15	22-30
Kathiawar Express	18-45	8-45
Baroda Passenger	20 37	9-00

*If Monday is a Bank holiday this train will run on Tuesday.

GROUNDNUTS & SEEDS

Bombay, Aug 12

Castorseeds	September—		
Opening	Rs.	34	6 0
Highest		34	8 0
Lowest		33	10 0
Closing		33	14 0
Groundnuts	August—		
Opening		26	8 0
Highest		26	11 0
Lowest		26	0 0
Closing		26	4 0
Cottonseeds	September—		
Opening		25	4 0
Highest		25	6 0
Lowest		25	2 0
Closing		25	3 6
Groundnuts	February—		
Opening		29	5 0
Highest		29	10 6
Lowest		29	2 0
Closing		29	2 6
Castorseeds	May—		
Opening		35	4 0
Highest		35	12 0
Lowest		35	12 0
Closing		35	12 0
Cottonseeds	January—		
Opening		22	2 0
Highest		22	4 0
Lowest		22	1 6
Closing		22	2 6

BOMBAY YARN QUOTATION

Bombay, Aug 12

Yarn No. 6 1/2s August 122 October 124 December 126
Yarn No. 10 1/2s August 137 October 140 December 142
Yarn No. 20 1/2s August 166 October 169 December 172
Yarn No. 40s August 240 October 242 December 244

LINSEED & WHEAT.

Bombay, Aug 12

The local market was very dull to-day with restricted business. Later on slight improvement in cotton prices, influenced scattered buying and quotations at 5 p.m. were as under:—

Linseed September	Rs.	5	3 0
Linseed May		5	9 0
Wheat September		3	14 6
Wheat January		3	15 9
Wheat May		4	0 0

Near Months Decline On N. Y. Cotton Exchange

DISTANTS STEADY ON BOMBAY AND WALL STREET BUYING

Small Export Demand For American Cotton

Bombay, Aug 12

There is nothing now in the cotton situation to administer any market change in the existing level. Higher prices are likely to attract hedge selling and lower prices will divert new crop into loans. Thus we will have steadier markets with narrow price movement.

American operators will be more interested in Election propaganda and European uncertainties are expected to check speculative enthusiasm.

In the meantime American markets are adjusting in terms of the loan announcement. There was increased selling in near months on disappointment at the loan rate, while distant months were very steady on Bombay and Wall Street buying. A Housen firm is reported to have bought ten thousand bales October against sales of December at a difference of 5 points.

NEW YORK MARKET

At the opening October was quoted 13 points down at 9.23 which was the lowest level. There appeared active buying and the opening decline was recovered and October was quoted 9.36 which was the highest level reached within first fifteen minutes. At the rise there was increased selling and October declined to 9.30. The difference between near and distant months narrowed and the market closed at a net decline of 6 points for near months while distant delivery gained 6 points. Spot cotton prices were reduced 11 points at 10.07c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was also easy and closed at a decline of 2 to 4 points. Spot cotton prices were reduced 10 points at 10 cents.

WEEKLY REVIEW

With traders mostly keeping to the sidelines and speculation dormant, the market eased on Southern selling and hedging on European uncertainties, with some selling touched off by rumours that last year's loan rate would be repeated.

Favourable weekly weather tempered demand. In the latter part of the week covering on publication of the Bureau figures which were only about 9,000 bales above private ideas had little influence. Cotton goods were dull but firm.

Britain's purchase of the Egyptian cotton crop indicates smaller demand for American. Moreover it is understood that Japan is buying Sao Paulo cotton at around record low prices. Carryover on August 1 is officially indicated at 10,750,000 bales against 1939 record figure of 13,000,000.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York October highest (10 a.m.) 9.36
New York October lowest (10 a.m.) ..... 9.23—13

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co Ltd have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

New York: A spot house bought ten thousand October, sold December at a difference of five points. Volume of transferring nears to distants caused narrowing. Expect pressure on nears to continue.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Aug 12

Following a decline of 6 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 190 for Broach A/M delivery and declined to Rs. 189/4 on tired liquidation. At the decline there was some covering and prices advanced to Rs. 190/8 but against selling and prices declined to Rs. 190. The market steadied at this level with a restricted turnover and the general feeling is now growing against pronounced improvement in prices. The market was dull.

The market was very quiet and prices fluctuated between Rs. 190 and Rs. 190/8. Liverpool opened 2 points down. but later was reported 6 points up and price in the local market improved to Rs. 191. Liverpool was again reported 8 points up and prices advanced to Rs. 192. The market finally closed at 5 p.m. as under:—

F G M G BROACH—

July/August	Rs.	176	12 0
April/May		192	0 0
FINE M G OOMRA—			
December/January		169	4 0
F G M G BENGAL—			
December/January		136	0 0

PEPPER AND GINGER PRICES

Bombay, Aug 12

(The Pepper and Ginger Merchants' Association, Ltd.).

Pepper ready Alleppey per candy ..... Rs. 60 8 0
Pepper Bhadarwa Sud 15 per candy 79 12 0
Pepper Maha Sud 12 per candy 82 0 0
Ginger ready bleached per cwt 15 0 0
Ginger Maha Sud 15 per cwt 13 4 0

SUGAR MARKET

Bombay, Aug 12

Fine White Java sugar per cwt:—
Shipment September Rs. 8-13-0 F B H
Indian sugars ready:—
Ready (ordinary) Rs. 14-9-0 to 14-13-0
Ready (large grain) Rs. 14-14-0 to 15-10-0
Tone:—Steady

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

F P Bales	1940-41	1939-40
Receipts to date 10-8-40	81000	122000
Receipts yesterday 10-8-40	11000	12000
Exports to date 10-8-40	20000	74000
Stock at Ports 9-8-40	2461000	1979000
Stock at Interior Towns 9-8-40	1921000	2432000
Stock at Liverpool 9-8-40	.....	597000
Visible Supply 9-8-40	.....	4608000
Quantity in sight 9-8-40	112000	245000
Quantity out of sight 9-8-40	.....	227000

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Aug 12

Bengal Fine	136-39
C. P. 1	174-77
C. P. 2	166-67
Berar	165-67
Khandesh	163-66
Jalna/Sailu	163-65
Ahmednagar	163-65
Broach	175-77

COTTON ROOM RATES

Bombay, Aug 12

	Extra Sprfine	Sup Fine	FG	Good
M G Bengal U P	143	140	137	134
M G Punjab	143	140	137	134
M G Rajputana	150	147	144	141
M G Oomra No. 3	172	170	167	164
M G C P No. 1	184	182	179	176
M G C P No. 2	176	174	171	168
M G Broach No. 2		179	177	175	172
M G Punjab-American		213	211	209	206
M G Surat		231	229	227	224
M G Rajpipla		225	223	221	218
M G Navsari		238	235	234	231

BOMBAY METALS

Bombay, Aug 12

Yellow metal sheet ..... Rs. 57 0 0
Copper sheets ..... Rs. 67 8 0
Tone:—Steady.

CONSUMPTION OF INDIAN COTTON

The Indian Central Cotton Committee, has issued the following statement of Indian cotton (pressed and unpressed) consumed in mills in India. (Based on returns made under the Indian Cotton Cess Act, 1923, by mills in British India and on voluntary returns from mills in Indian States):—

(In bales of 400 lbs. net).

CONSUMPTION

British India during June 1940 201,721; during June 1939 207,103; since 1st September 1939 1,997,081; during the corresponding period last year 2,154,393

Indian States during June 1940 44,486; during June 1939 48,087; since 1st September 1939 464,651; during the corresponding period last year 460,918

Total—India during June 1940 246,207; during June 1939 255,190; since 1st September 1939 2,461,732; during the corresponding period last year 2,615,311

N.B.—Due to corrections which have sometimes to be made in the figures previously published, the progressive totals shown in these statistics do not necessarily represent the sum of the latest month's figures and the progressive totals published in the preceding month.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

Bombay, Aug 12

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

	10-8-40	This year	Since 1st Sept Last year
In full pressed bales		55,691	28,905

BETTER FEELING IN CALCUTTA SHARES

CALCUTTA: August 12.

Share Market: Market conditions continued better, especially in Coals and Miscellaneous Industrial issues after the week-end and fair list of transactions was put through. Government Securities were a shade quieter, while Jutes, and Teas were rather inactive.

Following were the closing quotations:—

Govt. Securities: 3 per cent New Loan 1963/65 90/5 s lot; 3 1/2 per cent Govt Paper 89/7; 4 per cent Loan 1960/70 104/10; 5 per cent Loan 1945/55 110/7; 4 per cent Punjab Bonds 1948 103 s lot; 3 per cent Punjab Bonds 1952 93/12 s lot.

Banks: Reserve 99/8.

Cottons: Basanti 2/10; Kesoram pref 112/8 New Victoria ordy 1/2.

Coals: Amalgamated 25/14; Burrakar 12/5; Borrea 14/8; Bengal 319; Churulia 1/2 s lot; Equitable 31/12; Hurruladih 11/14; Kalapahari 12 s lot; Equitable 31/12; Hurruladih 11/14; Kalapahari 12 s lot; New Beerbhoom 13/12; Raneegunge 23/8 s odd lot; Satpukuria and Asansol As. 9; Talcher 1/6; Union 33/8 ct.

Jutes: Delta pref 127, 589, 19/8.

Miscellaneous: Burma Corpn 5; Consolidated Tin 2/15; Rhodesia Copper As. 15; Lister Antiseptic pref 69 s lot; Bengal Telephone ordy 15/12; Patna Elec 15; Dacca Elec ordy 15/4; Burn and Co ordy 312 s lots; Hukumchand Steel ordy 7/8; Steel Corpn ordy 14/13, Steel Corpn pref 102/8; B I Corpn ordy 4; B I Corpn pref 150/8; Barateee Coke 17/8; British Burma Petroleum 3/12; Bengal Paper 'A' pref 153; Titaghur Paper ordy 14/14 s lot; Midnapore Zemindary 71 s l s; Carew and Co 8/6 ct; Carew and Co pref 105 ct.

Tea: Bishnauth 21.

Debentures: 3 1/4 per cent 1956/66 Howrah Bridge Debs 93/8 s lot; 4 per cent 1933/50 Calcutta Municipal Debs 101/8.—A. P.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVED

Bombay, Aug 12

Lionel Edward's American s s Express of 3996 reg tons, Captain E Fayle arrived from New York with general cargo.

O S Kaisha's Japanese s s Argun Maru of 4078 reg tons, Captain Y Takagi arrived from Karachi with cotton and general cargo.

SAILED

N Y Kaisha's Japanese s s Haruna Maru of 6311 reg tons, Captain K Torii sailed for Yokohama with passengers and general cargo

N Y Kaisha's Japanese s s Ginyo Maru of 6123 reg tons, Captain O Imazawa sailed for Karachi with cotton good scrap iron and general cargo.

LOADING

The following vessels booked for loading on 12-8-40.

Japanese s s Ginyo Maru
Japanese s s Turunga Maru
American s s Pres. Van Buren

IMPORTS

Bombay: August 12.

4066 bags copra, 102 drums dyedes, 184 c/s glassware, 36 c/s dental cream, 411 c/s clocks and parts, 123 c/s elect bulbs, 142 c/s rayon and cotton mixed pcegoods, 391 pkgs brass rods, 45 c/s nut buttons, 256 bls staple fibre yarn, 1964 cts tiles, 32 c/s wln pcegoods, 23 pkgs weaving machinery and accs., 100 c/s arecaunuts, 50 c/s copper wire, 45 c/s brass wire, 50 c/s wire nails, 160 c/s rayon pcegoods 1617 c/s rayon yarn, 65 c/s porcelainware, 70 c/s printed cotton jeans, 52 c/s stn and art silk mxed pcegoods, 92 c/s ctn goods, 25 c/s glass powder, 457 bls writing paper, 426 c/s ctn yarn, 40 cts ply chest wood, 70 c/s Napthaline balls, 33 pkgs galvd wire nettings, 100 cts galvd iron sheets, 101 c/s bobbins, 33 c/s ctn tapes, 476 bags empty glass bottles, 100 c/s playing cards, 30 c/s insect powder, 1055 c/s cotton pcegoods, 509 c/s art silk yarn.

EXPORTS

Bombay: August 12.

110 bags old leather pickers The Ideal Overseas Export Agency; 465 bls raw cotton K Devchand and Co Ltd; 100 bls raw cotton Konishi and Co Ltd; 100 bls raw cotton A Clayton and Co; 400 bls raw cotton G K Kaisha Ltd; 100 bls raw cotton N Futehally and Co; 47 casks W/s goat skins D Abraham and Sons; 100 bls raw cotton A Khimji and Co; 10 casks mango chutney Cox and Kings (Agents) Ltd; 320 bags lactic casein The Midland Trading Co; 616 bags myrabollams J Hasmukhlal and Co; 320 bags myrabollams T Raghavji and Co; 1280 bags myrabollams H Bhagwandas and Co; 320 bags myrabollams K Tricamji; 320 bags myrabollams H Raghavji and Co; 616 bags myrabollams P Mathradas and Co Ltd; 1750 tons pig iron The Indian Iron and Steel Co Ltd; 266 bags gum Nepani Bros; 46 bdls w/n carpets A W and Y G Zedeh.

Central India		109,361	225,377
Barsi and Nagar		1[illegible]118	94,630
Hyderabad/Gaorani		47,970	4,474
Berar		318,618	162,905
Central Provinces		76,962	38,983
Total Oomras		722,620	565,174
Dholeras		89,297	277,593
N W Provinces		26,079	10,438
Rajputana		35,228	80,516
Sind-Punjab		379,398	335,969
Broach	201	408,949	414,944
Coompta and Dharwar	110	51,602	153,518
Westerns-Northerns	128	37,736	97,918
Cocoanada		86	98
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		1,392	2,677
Total	439	1,752,387	1,938,935
Arrived by road to 8th August 1940		339,387	

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, Aug 12

The market finished lower to-day owing to lack of buying support. Tata Deferreds, which closed on Saturday at 1790, opened at 1786-4 and declined to 1782-8, while the Ordinaries opened slightly higher at 343-8 and eased down to 342. Bombay Dyeings were neglected at 902-8. Indian Irons closed lower at 25-14.

The following are the important quotations on the Exchange, to-day:—

Tata Deferreds (1790) 1786-4 1782-8
Tata Ordinaries (343) 343-8 342 342-8 342
Tata Ordinary 342; Tata Deferred 1782/8; Indian Iron 25/14; Bombay Dyeing 902/8; Century 253/12; Central India 248/2; Kohinoor 341/4; Associated Cement 112/8; Bombay Burma 525; Scindia Steam 18/12; Tata Hydro 163/2; Reserve Bank 101/9; Imperial Bank P P 1475; Central Bank 35/2; Bank of India 135; 3 1/2 per cent Paper 89/8

GOVT. OF MADRAS TREASURY BILLS

Tenders for Rs. One Crore of three months' Government of Madras Treasury Bills were opened on Monday, the 12th August 1940. Total amount offered was Rs. 2,14,25,000.

Tenders at Rs. 99-12-3 and above were accepted in full. Lower tenders were rejected. Total amount accepted was Rs. One Crore, the average rate of accepted tenders being Re. 0-13-0 per cent per annum.

COLOMBO MARKETS

COLOMBO, Aug 12

Rubber 55 1/2 sheet 51 1/2 crepe. Yesterday's closing same. Copra 2550 cocoanut fob 18,000.

DELIVERY OF SHARES

Following delivery slips have been issued to-day:—

Tata Ordinaries 315; Tata Deferreds 52; Indian Irons 1,200; Bombay Dyeings 64; Kohinoors 28; Centuries 40; Scindias 300; Associated Cements 40.

COTTON PARITY

Broach A/M below Liverpool May 245 penny points at exchange 1/6
Broach A/M below New York May 158 cent points at exchange 331

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Aug 10

Broach J/A highest 177 1/2 lowest 175 1/4 closing 176 1/4
Broach A/M highest 192 3/4 lowest 191 1/2 closing 192
Oomra D/J highest 170 lowest 168 3/4 closing 169
Bengal D/J highest 136 3/4 lowest 135 closing 135

GOLD AND SILVER MARKET CLOSED

Bombay, Aug 12

On Saturday foreign markets were closed and free sterling was quoted at 3.97 1/2. The local market remained closed. Nominally ready silver is Rs. 63-5-0 and gold is Rs 41-10-9.

SHIPPING NEWS

IMPORTS

Bombay: August 10.

1054 bags sulphur, 400 bags carbon, 336 bgs said to contain ground silica, 320 bgs powdered Glucose, 170 cts building board, 40 cts Flex cell, 80 boxes caadmium sulphide, 45 boxes zinc dust, 25 bls cotton pcegoods, 108 bls cotton fents, 98 bls over-issued newspaper 108 bls secondhand clothing, 625 boxes tinplate, 820 drums dyestuffs, 120 drums Glucose 45 drums hydrosulphite of soda, 625 rolls newsprint paper, 5959 bdls steel hoops, 276 nos. chip cardboard, 50 nos auto wheels, 166 rolls kraft paper, 50 bdls wrapping paper, 1305 pcs steel pipes, 41 c/s glassing paper, 40 c/s baking powder, 50 c/s cnd goods, 30 c/s cnd fruits, 34 c/s air condtg machy and parts 140 drums sodium hydrosulphite, 288 pkgs strip steel 465 loose rubber pneum tyres and tubes, 102 c/s radio sets. 199 pkgs auto and auto truck parts, 1016 pcs galvd steel plates, 818 bdls stl pipes, 97 bdls iron and steel pipes, 376 pcs iron and steel pipes, 160 bdls galvd. pipe, 225 pcs galvd pipe.

EXPORTS

1000 bdls tin plate clippings Shima Trading Co Ltd; 27 bls cotton prints Cox and Kings (Agents) Ltd; 8 c/s brassware The India Merchandise Co Ltd; 308 bags myrabolams J Hasmukhlal and Co; 616 bags myrabolam P Mathradas and Co Ltd; 300 bls raw cotton Volkart Bros, 300 bls raw cotton Japan Ctn Trading Co Ltd; 1500 bls raw cotton G K Kaisha Ltd; 100 bls raw cotton K Poonja and Co, 100 bls raw cotton Konishi and Co Ltd; 1000 bls raw cotton A Clayton and Co; 900 bls raw cotton Kotak and Co, 123 bags turmeric E Mavji and Co; 200 bls raw cotton A Khimji and Co; 640 bags myrabollams H Bhagwandas and Co; 100 bls hemp raw K Tricamji, 2000 bags old iron scrap Ali Bros, 120 bags gum N Premchand and Co; 61 bls cotton hand printed goods Cox and Kings (Agents) Ltd, 200 bls cotton waste Champaklal and Co.

INDIAN STEEL & WIRE PRODUCTS LTD.

Directors' Report And Dividend Declaration

The following report of the Indian Steel and Wire Products Ltd. will be placed by the Directors before the fifth ordinary general meeting of the Shareholders to be held on the 24th instant at Calcutta:—

The disposable profits for the year ended 31st March, 1940, are as under:—

Net profits, after providing for taxes and setting aside a sum of Rs. 3,64,889-4-9 on account of depreciation, amount to Rs. 18,39,921-12-7.

Add amount brought forward from last year's account Rs. 51,528-14-8.

The amount available is therefore Rs. 18,91,450-11-3.

Out of this total of Rs. 18,91,450-11-3 the Directors have transferred Rs. 6,50,000-0-0 to the Reserve Fund leaving a balance of Rs. 13,41,450-11-3.

Out of this sum of Rs. 13,41,450-11-3 the Directors have proposed to declare dividends as follows:—

(1) Dividend at the rate of Rs. 4 per share (free of income-tax) on each of the 1,70,000 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 10 each, fully paid up, and at the rate of Rs. 64 1/2 per share on each of the 26,580 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 10 each Re. 1 per share paid up, absorbing Rs. 6,90,632-0-0.

(2) A dividend at the rate of Rs. 2-14-11 1/2 per share (free of income-tax) on each of the 2,00,000 Deferred shares of Rs. 2/8 each, fully paid up, absorbing Rs. 5,87,027-0-0; Rs. 12,77,669-0-0; and to carry forward to the next year's account Rs. 63,781-11-3; Rs. 13,41,450-11-3.

The operations show another successful year in the working of the Company; though that success is the result of divergent factors. Trading conditions throughout the year were dominated by the International situation and prices rose sharply immediately after the declaration of War. The demand for our products was very great and we were unable to cope with the demand as production could not be maintained according to our expectation due to strike in our Factory and the internment of our technical staff on account of the declaration of hostilities. However, the lower production was more than counter-balanced by higher net realisations in our products and the ultimate result is better than that of any previous year. It would have been still better but for the larger provisions made for taxation on account of Excess Profits Tax.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, August 12.

2 3/4 per cent 1940/52 95-10
3 per cent 1941 Bonds 101-2
3 per cent 1951/54 Bonds 96-8
3 1/2 per cent G. P Notes 89-8
4 per cent 1960/70 Loan 104-4
4 per cent 1943 Bond 104-6
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan 101-8
4 1/2 per cent 1965/69 Loan 109-4
5 per cent 1940/43 Bonds 100-7
3 per cent 1963/65 Loan 90-2

TAX-FREE LOANS

5 per cent 1945/50 Loan 110-2
4 per cent 1953/65 Mysore 107
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 118

CORPORATION DEBENTURES

4 per cent B P. T. 1947 102-8
4 per cent M Deb. 1947 102
5 per cent M Deb 1959 111
6 per cent M Deb. 1954 119
6 per cent K P T 1956 119

Tone:—Easy.

3 PER CENT DEFENCE BONDS 1946.

Subscribed up to 9th August 1940 throughout India ..... Rs. 15,74,99,300
Subscribed on 10th August 1940 ..... Rs. 1,00,93,500
Total ..... Rs. 16,75,92,800

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, Aug 12

B. C. RATES:—
T T D D 1/5 15/16 to 12th February
LONDON:—
Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 31/32 to 12th February
Bank's buying T T 1/6 1/32 to 12th February
Bank's buying D D 1/6 3/32 One month
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 7/32 One month
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 1/4 Two months.
NEW YORK:—
Bank's selling T T 333 1/2
Bank's buying T T 330
Bank's buying D D 328
JAPAN:—
Bank's selling T T 82 1/8 nominal
Bank's buying T T 77 1/8 nominal
Bank's buying 60 days 76 3/8 nominal
JAVA:—
Bank's selling D D 55 3/4
HONGKONG:—
Bank's selling D D 84 3/4
SHANGHAI:—
Bank's selling D D 23 1/4
SINGAPORE:—
Bank's selling D D 157 3/4
CROSS RATES:—
Hongkong London 1/3 1/32 12th inst.
Shanghai London 0/4 12th inst.
New York London 3.97 1/2 10th inst.
London Java 7.58/62 10th inst.
London New York 4.02 1/2—3 1/2 10th inst.
London Switzerland 17.70/80 10th inst.
London Stockholm 16.85/95 10th inst.
London Japan 1/2 5/8 10th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.
Gold £8-8-0 9th inst.
Gold £8-8-0 10th inst.
Silver London Ready 23 1/2 9th inst.
Silver London Ready 23 1/2 10th inst.
Silver London Forward 22 5/8 9th inst.
Silver London Forward 22 5/8 10th inst.
Silver New York Ready 34 3/4 9th inst.
Silver New York Ready 34 3/4 10th inst.
London Discounts 3 months 1 1/16 per cent 9th inst.
London Discounts 3 months 1 1/16 per cent 10th inst.
London Discounts 6 months 1 1/4 per cent 9th inst.
London Discounts 6 months 1 1/4 per cent 10th inst.
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—Call 1/2 per cent.
3 months 3/4 per cent.
6 months 1 per cent.
Tone:—Very easy.

HAPUR WHEAT MARKET

(From Our Correspondent)

Hapur, Aug 9

During the week under review the local wheat market remained somewhat erratic. In the early session the undertone was steady and there was a small gain in prices but values soon began to ease in consequence of widespread rains all over Northern India and the increased crop estimates received from N. America. There was very little selling pressure at the lower levels. On the other hand there was good speculative demand which facilitated the price recovery. Prices are now held steady by the undermentioned factors. There is growing spot demand both at Calcutta and at Karachi and in the up-country markets. Arrivals continue to be very poor and it appears that the stocks are held in very secure hands. Only higher prices or the failure of the bhadoi crop can induce them to part with at this stage. The prospects of the bhadoi crop are yet uncertain. It is being increasingly felt that the importing countries of the Europe would be obliged to purchase more wheat sooner or later. All these factors have created a confidence in the commodity. The publication of the final wheat forecast report is awaited with much interest. It is generally felt that the last report published in May last was somewhat overestimated. If the present report confirms the last report and shows a still increased produce estimates, prices are bound to suffer sharp reaction.

On last Friday bhadon had closed at 3/1/10 1/2. On Sunday the market was very steady but reaction began the same day. Prices declined slowly and touched 3/0/7 lowest for the week on Tuesday. Recovery followed and thereafter fluctuations were confined between 3/1 and 3/1/9. To-day there is again a slightly easier feeling with bhadon quoted at 3/0/10 1/2.

Very heavy rains were received almost daily. Bhadoi crop operations have been held up. There were very little arrivals and the stock stands at 762 khattis.

Bombay Cotton Statistics

Receipts from 1st Sept 1939 to 8th Aug 1940 (by rail and sea)		1,752,137
Receipts from 1st Sept 1939 to 8th Aug 1940 (by road—estimated)		339,387
		2,091,524
Same time last year		2,711,378

Exports from 1st Sept 1939 to 10th August 1940

	1939-40	1938-39
United Kingdom	—	77,998
Continent	—	236,039
China	—	426,503
Japan	—	822,451
Coast Ports	—	35,039
U. S. A.	—	426
		1,628,456

Figures of exports, stocks and mill consumption and also of imports of foreign cotton into Bombay are not available.

KARACHI STATISTICS

Total receipts of cotton from up-country from 1st Sept 1939 to 1st August 1940 1,430,404
Same time last year 1,736,673

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

Dull Session

Bombay, Aug 13

The Bombay Stock Exchange was open for one hour and the session was dull and featureless with a restricted turnover.

On Saturday the Wall Street market was quietly steady with a small business and U. S. Steel shares closed 3/8 up at 53 3/4 and Anaconda Copper shares gained 1/8 at 20 dollars.

Weakness in the cotton market and easier tendency in the Giltedged market induced scattered selling and some of the active industrial shares recorded small declines.

Cotton Mill shares fluctuated within a narrow range and Bombay Dyeings closed at Rs. 905. Century shares declined to Rs. 254 and Central India shares changed h

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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, AUGUST 13, 1940

"Ankhi-Khoosh"—
"Ankhi-Khoosh"
EYE-DROP
A wonderful specific for Ophthalmia and all Sore and Mattering Eyes, acts like a charm for Tired, Watering or Itching Eyes.
Absolutely Harmless. Very Soothing for the Eyes. Ankhi-Khoosh Never Fails. Ankhi-Khoosh does not smart.
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AMERY EXPLAINS VICEROY'S OFFER

Speaks Of Free, Full And Equal Partnership In Commonwealth Subject To Special Obligations Of Britain; Visualises National Government For India; But Makes No Mention Of Time-Limit For New Raj

LONDON, August 11.

"We have repeatedly declared our resolve that India shall attain to the same freedom, to the same full and equal partnership in the Commonwealth as the other dominions or for that matter as this country herself. There is no greater freedom no highter status than that in the world to-day," said Mr. Amery in a speech at Blackpool.

"We have in these last few days given further earnest of our intentions by making it clear that, subject to due provision for those special obligations and responsibilities which our long connection with India has imposed on us, we wish to see India like other Dominions framing her own constitution in her own way and in harmony with her own political social and economic conception.

"And if that can only be finalised after the war is over there is nothing to prevent much indispensable preliminary work of study and discussion and negotiation being taken in hand by friendly agreement even during the war.

"Nor could anything help that atmosphere of friendly agreement more than acceptance by Indian leaders of all political parties of their share in the work of Government, making it a fact in India as we have made it here, a truly national Government enjoying the goodwill and confidence of all the main elements in India's national life."

"It has often been said that victory of the Nazis would mean the destruction of all the spiritual and moral heritage of our Western Christian civilisation. So far as Europe is concerned that is true.

We are heirs to a civilisation to which ancient Greece gave a love of intellectual and political freedom, to which Rome gave a sense of law and order, to which Christianity contributed that reverence for equality of every individual human being before God, to which mediaeval chivalry added a regard for honour between equals, courtesy to women and pity for the weak.

Nothing In Common With Nazis

The Nazi creed denies and despises all these things. But ours is not the only civilisation or the only religion. It is my privilege to serve in the British Government the interests of the Empire of India. Three-hundred-and-fifty million people of India can claim a civilisation more ancient even than ours. They belong to religions which differ from ours in many respects but are at one with ours in their recognition of the spiritual value of the individual soul, in their reverence for a moral law which knows no boundaries of race and applies alike to rulers and the ruled.

There is no common meeting ground between Nazism on the one side and on the other Islam, with its profoundly democratic sense of equality, with its emphasis on mercy and pity for the poor and the weak, and Hinduism with its concentration upon the spiritual side of life and its rejection of violence.

Civilisation Threatened

It is not only our Civilisation and our religion here in Europe, but all civilisation and all true religion that are threatened by the barbaric forces of spiritual even more than material destruction which are embodied in Nazi Germany to-day.

This English freedom of ours, we have never thought of it as a monopoly to be secured for ourselves at the expense of others. We have sought to spread it wherever our adventurous people have wandered afield and wherever British influence has extended. It has been the lifeblood of our Empire, securing the unfailing allegiance across the wide-world spaces, converting conquest into free and equal partnership.

Amid all the world changes of the last century, the crash of falling Empires and the noisy emergence of new nations, nothing has been more remarkable than the almost unobserved growth of British emigrant colonies overseas into great nations not by secession or disruption but by willing enlargement of freedom which has strengthened our Commonwealth as it has imperceptibly transformed it.

That has been a wonderful experiment and we see the fruits of its success in the Dominion armies which have come here and to every threatened point in the Empire to defend our common freedom and our common cause.

We are engaged upon the even more daring experiment of applying the same principles to India with her many races and creeds, with her immensely complex political structure, with her difficult and dangerouus problems of defence.

I have no doubt we shall succeed because in the long run goodwill, sincerity and statesmanship on both sides must prevail over short-sighted fears and suspicions.

India is united to-day in her detestation of Nazi tyranny and Nazi aggression. She knows the menace which Nazi victory would mean not only to the fabric of the British Empire as a whole out to India's own existence, to her political aspirations, to her moral and spiritual ideals.

I can only hope and trust that realising this her political leaders will accept without prejudice and in the spirit that it had been offered to them the opportunity of serving the immediate interest of India in this world struggle and thus pave the way most smoothly and speedily towards the realisation of the goal to which we and they equally aspire."—Reuter.

Speculations In British Political Circles

LONDON, Aug. 12.

It is stated in political circles here that the Congress wants national government and if, as Mr. Amery declared, he was also prepared to concede that demand then there would be an immediate solution of the Indian problem. But it is pointed out that if Britain has no objection to forming a national government in India, why then, was this not definitely mentioned in the White Paper.

Mr. Amery's declaration suggesting a national government for India created a sensation in London and political observers are looking forward anxiously to see whether another White Paper will be issued from Whitehall clarifying the Viceroy's statement.—United Press.

GRAVELY DISAPPOINTING

Brailsford On Viceroy's Statement

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON, Aug. 12.

After remarking that the tone of the Viceroy's statement as friendly Mr. Brailsford in the "Reynolds News" says, the proposed Viceregal Council is not even a step towards responsible Government. Well-known Indians have sat in this Council in the past and the Viceroy remained an autocrat responsible not to India but to Westminster.

Mr. Brailsford points out that Advisory War Council has no constitutional significance. In Mr. Brailsford's opinion, the most regrettable passage in the Viceregal statement is assurance to minorities.

Mr. Brailsford is in complete agreement with their "New Statesmans" view that the Government statement, arms any minority with the right of veto over the will of a democratic majority.

Mr. Brailsford concludes that the Viceregal statement is gravely disappointing.

Sapru Sees

OPENING OF NEW VISTA IN VICEROY'S OFFER

ALLAHABAD, August 12.

The statement of the Viceroy issued four days ago marks a definite stage in the weary and by no means fruitful process of negotiations and interviews which while they were encouraging to some, were equally discouraging to others," says Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru in a statement to the Associated Press.

"I also feel that a statement like this if issued, say, eight months ago, might have made a great deal of difference in the situation. Nevertheless, it was perhaps necessary that the Viceroy should fortify himself by exploring as wide a field of opinion as he possibly could.

The outstanding fact, however, remains, as stated by His Excellency—and that dominates the whole situation—that the earlier differences which had prevented the achievement of National unity remained unbridged. It is against this background that the proposals of the Viceroy should be examined.

DOMINION STATUS

Sir Tej says that while he does not wish to attach any exaggerated importance to the phrase 'Dominion Status' as it has no fixed meaning in law, he does not agree that the idea is dead of that the status it connotes is incompatible with the dignity of India or that it will not give us the fullest freedom to control our defence or foreign policy or regulate our tariffs or manage our finance or pass our laws generally as do Canada and Australia to-day.

VICEROY'S COUNCIL

Coming to the positive proposals of the Viceroy, especially with regard to the expansion of the Governor-General's Council, Sir Tej says, "I would give this proposal a fair trial though personally I think that in actual working, the official members who under the law will be constitutionally responsible to the Secretary of State and the non-official members who though equally responsible to the Secretary of State will look up to their respective bodies for their guidance and support may find it somewhat difficult to work as a harmonious whole. Personally, I should have been glad if a truly National Government could be established at present, but I realise the truth and the force of the Viceroy's statement that differences remain unbridged.

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY

Sir Tej continues that if the whole object of devising a Constituent Assembly was that Indians should have an effective voice in determining their future then it has been conceded. But if on the other hand, the idea underlying was that the majority vote must prevail and that Great Britain should not fulfil the obligations which her long connection with India has imposed on her, then the statement of the Viceroy makes no concession on that point. Personally I think, in the existing circumstances, a mere majority vote in determining our constitution for the future is not at all likely to be accepted by large sections of the people. How the Viceroy is to compose the representative body for devising the framework of the new Constitution is a matter on which it is necessary for Government to throw light.

NEW VISTA OPENED!

On the whole, concludes Sir Tej, the Viceroy's statement is one which opens a new vista and the

(Continued on page 6 Col. 5)

LIFT BAN ON SUBHAS

Forward Bloc Plea To Congress Working Committee

CALCUTTA, August 11.

The immediate withdrawal of the ban placed on Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose by the Congress Working Committee, debarring him from being the President of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee and all other elective Congress bodies, was demanded at a public meeting at Albert Hall this evening, Mr. Jnanendra Chandra Majumder, M. L. A., presiding.

The meeting was organised by the Office Secretary of the All-India Forward Bloc in observance of the 'Subhas Ban Day' to-day, the day on which the ban was placed on Mr. Bose by the Working Committee.

The meeting also called upon the Working Committee to lift the ban on Swami Shahajananda and other Congress leaders.

Similar resolutions were adopted at number of other meetings.—A. P.

PROF. RANGA CONVICTED

Again Under Defence Of India Act

MADRAS, August 12.

Mr. N. G. Ranga, M.L.A. (Central) was sentenced today under the Defence of India Rules, by the Chief Presidency Magistrate and awarded four months' simple imprisonment, the sentence to run concurrently with the previous sentence of 18 months' rigorous imprisonment which he is undergoing at present.

The present conviction was in respect of a speech Mr. Ranga is stated to have made at the All-India Kisan Conference at Kasibugga.

Mr. Ranga has been ordered to be placed in the "A" class.—A.P.

TOWARDS ANOTHER ALL-PARTIES' CONFERENCE?

NOTHING WOULD BE GIVEN TO INDIA IN NAME OF COMMUNAL DIFFERENCES, SAYS JAWAHAR

CAWNPORE, August 11.

Addressing a public meeting at the Queen's Park this evening Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru referred to the Viceroy's recent statement and said that it seemed to be a sort of final decision with regard to the Indian demand.

The Congress leaders had kept silent over this statement so far because it was a vital question and a careful step had to be taken in this connection. One false step would have a tremendous effect on the country.

Responsibility Towards Minorities

According to the statement the Indian constitution would be framed by Indians after the war but, added Pandit Nehru, it was not made clear as to who would be the Indian representatives to be called upon to frame the constitution.

It had also been mentioned in the statement that the British Government was not prepared to give up its responsibilities towards the minorities.

HE STATED THAT THIS MEANT THAT AN ALL PARTIES CONFERENCE WOULD BE CALLED AND IN THE NAME OF COMMUNAL DIFFERENCES NOTHING WOULD BE GIVEN TO INDIA.

The statement also made it clear that the British Government was not prepared to accept what one particular political party demanded.

PEOPLE'S REPRESENTATIVES

Pandit Nehru added that what the Congress wanted was that the constitution should be framed by the representatives, of the people and the minorities might have their representatives elected on the basis of separate electorates.

The representatives of the minorities would have an effective voice in matters relating to culture and religion. This, he said, was absolutely fair from a democratic point of view but it was not acceptable to the British Government.

COMPULSORY VOLUNTEERING

Pandit Jawaharlal declared that the Congress derived its power from the people and did not depend on a volunteer army. The volunteer movement was intended to discipline the people and train them for service. He added that in the National Planning Committee he had considered this problem and suggested compulsory volunteering in schools and colleges. He would also like to recommend that every Indian whether man or woman, should work for the country for one year. Just as in European countries, there was conscription for the Army, so in India he would like the people to do some compulsory work for the good of the country.—A. P.

JAWAHARLAL ON STUDENTS' DUTY

Emulate Europe And Work For Country's Good

CAWNPORE, Aug. 12.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru addressing a meeting of students in Tilak Hall this morning said that the students of the country had to shoulder a great responsibility because the future of the country depended upon them. They should be prepared to undertake that burden in an age of conflict when the fittest alone would survive. The youth of the country, he said, should pause to think over the vital problems which lay before them.

Continuing Pandit Nehru stated that students in European countries were fighting for their country and at this critical juncture, he asked audience to bear this in mind as it was their duty to work for the good of the country.

MILITARISM CRITICISED.

Pandit Nehru criticised the growing militarism prevailing in Europe, which, in his opinion, was greatly detrimental to the cause of one country in the long run. The spirit of militarism might make a country powerful for war but it was bound to result in the deterioration of intellectual progress which in turn would prove fatal to the cause of the country.

Pandit Nehru added that he had now begun to think of something more than the freedom of India which in his opinion was bound to come. He was now thinking of what part free India would play in the affairs of the world. Free India could not live apart from other nations. She would have a great share in shaping world history. The question was how many students or young men of the country were preparing themselves for this task.—A.P.

FIGHT FOR FREEDOM

None Can Stand Aside In This War, Says F. E. James

MADRAS, Aug. 11.

"Whatever our political views may be—and of course these differ—and whatever our views are as to the immediate grievances, one thing is certain. We cannot escape this war. We cannot stand aside and say: Let the war go on. We are not concerned with it because these grievances must be first redressed on this political position must be first accepted by Britain", observed Mr. F. E. James, M.L.A. (Central), presiding over the second annual conference of the All-India Postal and R.M.S. Union, Madras circle, to-day.

"You and I are in this war for good or for evil. I believe in the end it is for good, firstly because I can assure you Britain will win and when Britain has won there will have been forged between all the peoples of the Empire such a bond of comradeship in suffering that freedom will be yours as freedom will be mine."

The conference passed resolutions expressing loyalty to the King Emperor and praying for the success of Britain.

It accepted the suggestion made in the monthly report regarding the formation of War Fund Committee and requested the director-General that immediate steps be taken to form such Committees in all circles.—A. P.

Edgar Wallace Detective Story Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE THE RINGER

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